The New-York Times.

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MAINE'S CHEATED PEOPLE

GOV. GARCELON OBSTINATELY CARRYING OUT HIS PLANS.

HOW HE RECEIVED THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE AUGUSTA COMMITTEE OF SAFETY—ARMS REMOVED BY HIS ORDERS FROM THE BANGOR ARSENAL—MEETINGS TO EXPRESS INDIGNATION.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 30.—The Committee on Public Safety, of this city, called upon Gov. Garcelon this forenoon and had a long interview. The committee consisted of Gen. Henry Boynton, the Hon. Joseph Nye, ex-Gov. Conner, Joseph A. Homan, Major J. D. Myrick, and Amos Wilder. They informed the Governor that they represented the people of the town, and would cordially join with Mayor Nash in his recommendations and suggestions. They trusted that no arrangements should be made to bring the military to Augusta, and that the augmented Police force would be amply able to quell all disturbances.

The Governor replied that he had already given orders to Gen. White, of Bangor, and Major Folsom, of Oldtown, to take 100 stand of arms and ammunition from the State Arsenal at Bangor and ship them by express to Augusta. He should do this to test the sincerity of the citizens of Bangor as to whether they would obey the civil authorities. He had never ordered any troops to Augusta, and should not unless there was an outbreak. The various rumors and stories which were rife, he said, were made of whole cloth. He was urged not to take the arms from Bangor, but he steadily asserted that he would take them, in order to test the sincerity of the people. One of the committee suggested that a portion of the extra Police provided by the city could be detailed for duty under the direction of the Governor. The Governor replied emphatically, "I have force enough now." He also informed the committee that it might be aware of the fact that he had full power to call the Legislature wherever he pleased, and on the slightest disturbance he would take the Legislature away from Augusta. The conversation then turning on the question of submitting certain questions to the Supreme Court, the Governor said he should go to Portland and obtain further legal advice before deciding to submit the questions. He left here on the 2 P. M. train.

Petitions from about 40 additional towns were received to-day, praying the Governor to refer all matters in dispute to the Supreme Judicial Court. The names thus far received amount to 8,000 in all. No definite intelligence has been received as to the Governor's present intention touching submission to the court, though it is thought the questions will not be submitted. There is no longer any opportunity to examine the returns at the State-house. Mr. Baker, Mr. Heath, and other attorneys have been refused entirely within the last few days. Mr. Fogg, of the Council, said: "They come and examine the returns, then furnish the newspapers items in regard to them, and this thing must be stopped." Hence all access to the returns is cut off.

The Governor returned from Portland this evening, accompanied by the Hon. A. P. Gould. B. L. Staples, Clerk of the last House, is here. His duty will be to call to order the next House of Representatives. The Governor was in consultation this evening with the Hon. A. P. Gould. The Governor wishes it stated that he has given no authority for the statement that he had refused to submit certain questions to the Supreme Judicial Court. Gov. Garcelon is engaged, at a late hour to-night, framing a reply to Morrill. He states that it will cover all the points suggested, but he will not be able to complete it until to-morrow.

The guns and the ammunition from the Arsenal at Bangor came by the 11 o'clock train; there was a crowd at the depot, but no disturbance was created. They were in charge of Adjt.-Gen. Leavitt, and were taken to the State-house.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 30.—A special dispatch from Oxford to the *Press*, says: "A letter from State Librarian Stacey to Moses Chesley, Representative-elect, was shown by Chesley to a Republican by mistake. The letter requests him to appear at the Capitol at an early day with 10 good men, who will stand by him in case there is opposition to the Fusionists taking their seats. The letter further says: 'Expenses be paid. Show this to none but true Greenbackers.' The above is vouched for as a correct representation of the substance of the letter."

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 30.—In an interview with an agent of the Associated Press this afternoon, Adjt.-Gen. Leavitt stated that he arrived in Bangor on Monday evening from his home in Eastport, and received an order here from Gov. Garcelon to remove the arms from the arsenal in this city to Augusta. This morning he called upon Mayor Brown, deeming it proper to do so in view of the occurrence on Christmas Day, and informed him of his intention to remove the arms. He was courteously received, and at the conclusion of the interview, the Adjutant-General made his arrangements to have the munitions removed to the Maine Central Depot, in charge of the American Express Company, for delivery to the Governor at Augusta. The Associated Press agent asked the Adjutant-General the following questions and received replies as given, the questions and answers being read to Mr. Leavitt at the conclusion of the interview for the purpose of correcting any error that might have inadvertently been made:

Q.—By what and whose orders were the arms removed? A.—By the Governor's.

Q.—What portion of war material in the arsenal is to be removed? A.—Only what is taken to-day, so far as I know.

Q.—To what place is it to be removed? A.—It is directed to the Governor at Augusta.

Q.—For what purpose is it to be removed? A.—I suppose for protection of public property and the archives of the State.

Q.—What disposition of it is to be made at the point at which it is to be sent? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Will it be sent on this evening's train? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were any precautions taken to prevent a possible public disturbance? A.—None that I know of.

Q.—Were orders issued to any military companies in connection with the removal? A.—None to my knowledge.

Q.—Were any orders issued by the Sheriff for enrolling any special posse? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is there any proper place for storing these arms at Augusta? A.—There is no State Arsenal there, but there have always been more or less arms stored at the State-house.

Q.—Are these munitions intended to fortify the State-house, and if so, against whom? A.—I do not know, further than that they are taken there for the protection of public property and the archives of the State; I do not know of any use of arms except to protect public property and the archives of the State.

The arms and ammunition moved by Adjt.-Gen. Leavitt from here consist of 5 of cases rifles, 20 in each case; 2 boxes of ammunition, and 20 boxes of metallic cartridges.

C. B. Morton, of Augusta, a member of the Governor's staff, came on the evening train with a special order, which was signed by the Adjutant-General, ordering Lieut.-Col. Daniel White, commanding the First Regiment, M. V. M., and Major Melville M. Folsom, of the same regiment, to report at the Adjutant-General's office, in Augusta, at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 31, by order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Reports are current that agents of the Governor are secretly enlisting men in various parts of the State to form a military force at Augusta at the opening of the Legislature. The arms of the Old Town Militia company were returned from the residence of ex-Lieut. Miles to the company armory to-day.

NEWPORT, Me., Dec. 30.—The Republicans held a large indignation meeting here last night, presided over by the Rev. David Boyd. Several earnest speeches were made by prominent Republicans, and resolutions, severely condemning the action of the Governor and Council, were adopted.

PHILLIPS, Me., Dec. 30.—A large indignation meeting was held here last evening. Speeches were made by J. Morrison, Jr., Charles Field, ex-Mayor Ham, of Lewiston; J. G. Hoyt, of Farmington; B. W. Soule, of Redfield, and many others, all uniting in condemning the course of the Governor and Council. Resolutions were adopted requesting Senators and Representatives elect to recognize no man not legally elected.

DEMOCRATS UPHOLDING THEIR ACTS.

SPEECHES AT A FUSION MEETING IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 30.—A large audience assembled at the Democratic mass-meeting to-night, the City Hall being packed; there were many ladies in the galleries, and a large number of prominent Democrats were upon the platform. Sullivan C. Andrews presided, and opened the meeting with a brief speech, introducing Congressman Ladd. Mr. Ladd said that men had spoken of arms, but he would remind his hearers that he was thrice armed who had his quarrel just. He said that in the late election the Republican Party was beaten, but by corruption and fraud it carried certain districts, but, in times past, it had made precedents by which it now lost control of the Legislature. He believed the Governor and Council had counted all the cases right, but if not, why this bluster? The Legislature could correct all the mistakes and seat all its members.

Congressman Murch said it was too late to arbitrate the matter in the Supreme Court. The decision had gone forth, and the Legislature must decide the question. "The Republicans are making a great howl," he said, "about the candidates who have, no doubt, received a majority of the votes, but, through blundering of their own officers, have been counted out. They have practiced the same thing for years, and never counted out their own men. Intelligent Republicans are satisfied that the action is right."

The Chairman read a dispatch from Charles A. White and 343 others, of Gardiner, saying: "Palsied be the hand raised against our State Government; stand fast, stand sure."

The Hon. L. D. M. Sweat regretted that any of the Republican leaders had seen fit to work upon the passions of the people in this matter. "We are misunderstood in regard to this matter throughout the country," he said. "We are misunderstood in the great North-west, the famous hunting-grounds of Gen. Blaine. We have been misunderstood by the reports of the Associated Press." He took up the law question, reading the statutes regarding voting. He would like for any lawyer to come upon the stand and point out where the Council had failed to do their duty. "But another Daniel appears before us," he continued, "ex-Senator Morrill, who has an advantage over his associates in his apparent good-nature, but he is an expert politician, and knows that the best way to succeed is to pour oil on the troubled waters. He has made a plausible presentation of facts, proposing to submit the questions to the Supreme Court, but he cannot thoroughly have considered this matter or he would see the utter futility of attempting such a thing. If I were a member of the Legislature, and the five Portland Representatives came and satisfied me of their election, I would vote to give them their seats; [applause;] but this is not the question; it is the maintenance of the Constitution. Washington, Madison, and Jefferson, and all the statesmen down, have warned their fellow-countrymen against allowing one branch of the Government to trample upon the rights of another branch, and the Supreme Court, from the earliest day has insisted on keeping the three co-ordinate branches of the Government free and independent. If the Council has made a mistake, there is no power, not even Lot M. Morrill, which can correct them. The Governor and Council cannot make any bargain with the Supreme Court which shall deprive Representatives from going before the Legislature and claiming their seats."

Other speeches in a similar strain were made. The *Advertiser* says that a conference of the leading Democrats of Portland has agreed that the Governor and Council must be cordially sustained; that the first business of the Legislature must be to admit those elected who have not received certificates, and that these views will be urged upon the Democratic State Committee, which will meet here to-night after the mass-meeting.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 30.—Citizens of Biddeford, favorable to sustaining the course of Gov. Garcelon and the Council, to-night held one of the most enthusiastic meetings held here for many years. It was called to order by the Hon. James A. Strout, who nominated Edwin Stone as President. Speeches were made by the Rev. Oliver Bunster, the Hon. James M. Goodwin, Secretary of State E. H. Gone, and Representative-elect Henry A. Wales.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TO BE HELD ON FEB. 4—A STRONG FEELING IN FAVOR OF GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The Republican State Committee met here to-day, at the Continental Hotel, for the purpose of naming a date for the holding of the State Convention. The action of the body clearly indicates that the Keystone State is to be the first to start the "boom" for Gen. Grant. Senator Cameron was unable to be present, being confined to his room in Washington by illness. Col. Hooten, the Chairman, made a significant speech in calling the committee to order. He referred to the unusually large attendance, there being 72 members present out of a total of 99, and said: "I hope that whatever is done shall be with moderation and prudence, and that whatever we do shall meet with the approbation of the people of this Commonwealth. It is important that we should have candidates nominated for President and Vice-President who will receive the majority of the Electoral vote of the people of the United States, and candidates who will not be counted out in the event of their election. The Republican Party to-day is compelled to submit to bull-dozing, false counting, and tissue-paper voting in the South and in the frigid regions of the North—Maine—the Democracy are now making the some efforts at fraud as they have in the South. The time has come, though, when the people of the United States will rise superior to fraud, and triumphantly elect and 'seat' their candidates." This speech was received with roars of applause.

Gen. Negley, of Allegheny, moved the first Wednesday of February, at Harrisburg, as the time and place of meeting of the State Convention.

Mr. Cochran, of Lancaster, opposed this, and desired the convention to meet on the 14th of April. He did this for purely local reasons, because the delegates in Lancaster County are chosen by what is known as the "Crawford County" system, being similar to an election for candidates for office.

Judge Ewing, of Fayette, opposed the early meeting, and held that the people had not as yet made up their minds as to who should be the candidate for President, and, therefore, he thought that by deferring the time of meeting until April, events might occur which would point conclusively as to who the candidate should be.

When the vote was called on Mr. Cochran's amendment, it received only 5 votes, to 67 against it. Wednesday, Feb. 4, and the Opera-house at Harrisburg, were then named as the time and place for holding the convention.

Of the delegates present there were only four who may be classed as anti-Grant men. The sentiment of the committee was overwhelmingly in favor of the General for President. Col. Hooten, the Chairman, was not a Grant man until the Maine business. The actions of the Democrats there had the effect of making him a strong advocate of Gen. Grant.

The State Convention nominates a candidate for Auditor-General to succeed the Hon. W. P. Schell, Democrat. So far the aspirants in the field are Senator John Lemon, of Blair, and J. A. M. Passmore, of Schuylkill, who was defeated by Schell three years ago. Wilson McCandless, of Allegheny, is being pushed by Chris. Magee. A candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is also to be nominated. The Hon. Henry Greene, of Westhampton, will secure this, he having been appointed about two months ago by Gov. Hoyt to succeed the Hon. Warren Woodward, deceased. There will also be chosen by the convention the Electors for the Presidential ticket, and the delegates to the National Convention, which meets at Chicago. It is believed that the delegates will be instructed for Grant, but there are whisperings that Senator Cameron, who is expected to lead the delegation, will not allow it to be instructed, but hold it until things shape themselves. This is only surmise, however, for it is believed that the sole object in calling the convention together at so early a day is for the purpose of starting the hurrah for Grant.

THE NEW YEAR AT ALBANY

PREPARING THE CAPITOL FOR THE LEGISLATORS.

THE CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE LAST SESSION—REMEDYING SOME OF THE DEFECTS—GOSSIP ABOUT THE SPEAKERSHIP.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Since the adjournment of the Legislature of 1879 some changes have been effected in the external and internal appearance of the new Capitol building, some of which will be fully appreciated by members of the two houses who have been re-elected. In approaching the building from the east, one finds that the front has been raised up to the cornice-line, and is ready for the roof. On the State-street side the walls are not only up to the roof-line, but the central towers, to correspond with the towers already completed on the Washington-avenue side, are finished. The builders have evidently not wasted any time, but have put up as much stone-work as the appropriation of last Winter provided for. Everybody here is now hopeful that the new Capitol will go forward to completion without fail. Governor-elect Cornell is understood to have no sympathy with Gov. Robinson's notions about the new building. The present Governor regards the stately pile with an aversion that is incurable. He has been in it only once, and that was the day of the official opening a year ago. He has expressed his opposition to going on with the work, and no one except himself has taken just his view of the matter. Unless an entirely mistaken notion has obtained possession of the Albany people, they will find Gov. Cornell ready to approve of any reasonable appropriation to complete a building which is now about half done, which has cost too much money to be neglected and allowed to go to ruin, and which can be completed more economically and rapidly by the men who are now at work upon it, and familiar with the plans, than it could if an entirely new set of men should take up the work after it had been abandoned for several years.

In the interior, the walls of the grand staircase, which were last year severely plain, have been colored a warm red-brown; the arches of the doors and windows facing the staircase have been touched with lines of gold, and a band of gold, marked with a conventional floral pattern, in vermilion, extends along the wall about four feet from the floors and the steps. As the visitor climbs the staircase, he finds, on reaching the Assembly floor, that the stone-work has been completed clear to the roof, and that the upper walls are glorious in red and gold, and that a sky-light of stained glass has taken the place of the rude temporary sky-light of last Winter. The lavish use of gold and vermilion in producing an effect that suggests the interior of a Moorish temple or palace, has, strangely, been the cause of more apprehension about expense than the employment of skillful carvers in decorating the stone-work. Mr. Eidlitz, while pointing out the improvements made, said that he was very much annoyed last Winter because persons who knew nothing about the matter looked at the richly-decorated rooms and protested that it was a shame to spend so much for paint and gold. They were impressed with the belief that the cost must be enormous because the effect was rich. Mr. Eidlitz says that the decoration of the Capitol as it was seen last Winter would have cost any private citizen $50,000, and that it would not have been an exorbitant charge. It cost the State only about $16,000. The people who complained most about it knew nothing about the cost, and had not even taken the trouble to ask what it had been.

The committee appointed by the last Assembly to improve the acoustics of the Assembly Chamber have submitted the work intrusted to them to be carried out by Mr. Eidlitz and Mr. Eaton, the Superintendents of the Capitol. The task set for them was a difficult one, and it remains to be seen whether what they have done has really been done to great or little advantage. It was out of the question to alter the main features of the great stone chamber. The complaint had been that members could not hear what was going on in the House. In order that the business of the House could be carried on more conveniently, the simple expedient has been adopted of bringing the seats of members closer to the Speaker's and Clerk's desks. A new tier of desks has been arranged in a semi-circle within the first circle of last year, so that the outer circle is brought 15 or 20 feet nearer the Speaker than it was before. The Speaker's desk has been entirely reconstructed, and is now not only a more commanding position from which to observe the proceedings on the floor, but it is also a safer place than the old platform was. The Clerk's desk has been carried back several feet, and raised three or four feet, being still lower than that of the Speaker. Clerk Johnson says that the new arrangement is a very great improvement, as the Clerk of the Assembly will be able better to distinguish members who make motions or offer papers, and the Reading Clerk will not be compelled to exert himself so violently as he did last Winter in order to be heard. By compressing the seats into a smaller circle, a large space has been obtained in the back and at the sides of the chamber, and four of the large standard gas-fixtures have been brought forward toward the centre. The carpets will be down to-morrow, and the chamber made ready for the inauguration of Gov. Cornell. Gov. Robinson was moving out to-day, and Mr. Dwight A. Lawrence, who, it is generally understood, is to be the Military Secretary of Gov. Cornell, has been making ready for the new Governor's family to move in. Gov. Robinson is very well, by the way, and speaks very cheerfully of the prospect of yielding to some one else the work which he has found exceedingly laborious.

Governor-elect Cornell and his wife and children, with Mr. Henry E. Abel, who is acting as private secretary to Mr. Cornell, arrived here at 2:50 this afternoon and proceeded to the Executive Mansion, which was in readiness for them earlier than was expected. Gov. Robinson has taken the rooms at the Delavan which he occupied when he was Controller.

Gen. Franklin Townsend, who has charge of the arrangements for the inauguration, says that the ceremonies will be of the simplest description. At noon on New Year's Day the Governor and the Governor-elect will meet in the Executive Chamber in the old Capitol, and walk to the Assembly Chamber in the new Capitol, where Gov. Cornell will be sworn in. Short speeches will then be made by the retiring and the incoming officers, and then Gov. Cornell will receive congratulations in the Governor's Room, in the new Capitol. At 3 o'clock, Mrs. Cornell will throw open the Executive mansion for the reception of visitors.

There is, of course, abundance of gossip here about who is to be Speaker of the Assembly, Clerk of the Assembly, and Clerk of the Senate. As most of the persons who have thus far arrived are place-seekers themselves, shrewd enough to know that it will not do to hastily make declarations until they have made the best arrangement possible, it is impossible to find adherents for either of the Speakership candidates. Gen. Sharpe, whether properly or not, is sometimes referred to as Gov. Cornell's preference; but some of Gov. Cornell's friends declare that there is no ground for such a claim, and they are positive that the Governor has not used his influence for anybody who is seeking the place. Gen. Husted is regarded as the candidate most to be feared by his adversaries, as he is known to have made a very thorough canvass, and to have appealed to old members with good success. Mr. Charles R. Skinner's strength is spoken of as the most certain, so far as it goes, of that of any of the candidates, and one of his friends says that the pledges received by him have encouraged him greatly in his canvass. No one here appears to be at all confident about Mr. Terry's success. Mr. Archibald Kennedy, of Livingston, whose backers are yet at Syracuse, is sometimes mentioned, but only as a probable candidate. Speaker Alvord has been here talking confidently of his prospects, but he has not found anybody willing to believe that his confidence is justified.

Mr. Charles R. Skinner arrived here to-day, and is at the Delavan House, where he will conduct his canvass for the Speakership. He is confident, but not boastful, and will go into the contest with all the energy he can command. As only one other member of the new Assembly has yet arrived, Mr. Skinner has not had much opportunity to push his cause. Gen. Husted is expected to-morrow, and Mr. Alvord, who has engaged his old quarters at the Stanwix, Gen. Sharpe, Mr. Terry, and Mr. Kennedy are all to reach here before to-morrow night.

The rumor is going about that acting Superintendent Lamb, of the Banking Department, will go out soon after the Governor-elect comes in, and that Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, Chairman of the special Railroad Committee of the Assembly, will go into the office. It is stated that Mr. Hepburn has secured the signatures of several hundred of the leading bankers of New-York City to a request for his appointment, addressed to Gov. Cornell. Senator Lynde is said to have exerted himself in behalf of Mr. Hepburn. It is stated that another prominent Senator has also expressed himself as favoring Mr. Hepburn's claims.

Attorney-General-elect Hamilton Ward has not yet made appointments for his office, but he has requested Mr. Ruggles, the present deputy, to remain for a time. Mr. Ruggles has been the representative of the Attorney-General at all Board of Audit meetings, is a very careful and industrious man, and a good lawyer, and will undoubtedly be able to render to the new Attorney-General valuable assistance.

WAS IT A CRIME OR AN ACCIDENT?

A YOUNG WOMAN SHOOTS HER MOTHER WHILE IN BED WITH HER.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Early this morning a young girl appeared in the doorway of a building on Hamilton-place, a quiet way just off from Tremont-street, and beckoning excitedly to an expressman standing near by, urged him to hasten to a certain doctor and implore him to come to her rooms at once, as her mother had been shot and was dying. The man went on the errand and the physician came. He found the mother in a dying condition, with a pistol wound through her head. The girl told a somewhat incoherent story, from which it appeared that she herself had shot her mother more than three hours before. The Medical Examiner was sent for, and when he arrived the mother was dead. The Police were summoned, and, after an examination by Inspector Skelton, the girl was arrested and taken to head-quarters. There she appeared calmer and told a more coherent story. This was in substance that for some time past both she and her mother had been alarmed by fears of burglars. On Sunday night they were rendered more than usually nervous by the street noises caused by the fire, which was not far distant, and the notion that evil-disposed persons might take the opportunity of the absence of some of the Police from the neighborhood to attempt mischief. Last night, on retiring, they talked about their unprotected state and the danger from burglars, and the talk extended far into the night, both the girl and her mother growing more and more nervous. Finally they fell into a troubled sleep. Mr. Parker, the night clerk of the Parker House, who was engaged to the daughter, had lent them a revolver, and when he left for his business early in the evening remarked that with that they had ample protection. During the talk in bed, one of them rose and placed the weapon, which had been lying on a commode, on a chair close to the bed. Toward morning the girl was dreaming of burglars, when she was awakened by a sharp sound, and found herself sitting up in bed with the revolver in her hand and her mother shot. This, she thought, was about 4 o'clock in the morning, and the fact that it was 7 before she summoned assistance, and other circumstances which the Police regarded as peculiar and suspicious, led them to hold her in custody. This afternoon she was arraigned for murder, and committed to Charles-Street Jail for examination next week.

Mrs. Ward, the mother, was the widow of an Army officer who died in St. Louis soon after the close of the war. Moving to New-England, her former home, she taught school for a while in Cambridge, and has, up to very recent date, contributed articles to the weekly press, among other papers to the *Sunday Courier*. The daughter is very pretty, mature for her years, and as keen and bright as her mother, who is represented to have been a fascinating person and brilliant conversationalist. Those officers whose theory it is that the affair was a crime and not an accident, find a motive in the statement that the two did not agree, the mother possessing a high temper, and being excitable and nervous; but the testimony of friends is strong in the opposite direction. Many persons insist that the relations between the two were not pleasant. Their rooms were hired from Mrs. Vogl a lady connected with the *Woman's Journal* and other papers, and her testimony is most emphatic as to their pleasant relations. The girl, in jail to-night, is clearer headed, and says that during the night she was up attending her mother, who had an attack of an old disease about the heart. She cannot explain the shooting, is not sure about the hour it occurred, and says she was so slow to believe that her mother was seriously hurt that she made no call until terrified into rushing for help.

GRANT'S SOUTHERN TOUR BEGUN.

THE GENERAL AND HIS PARTY LEAVE WASHINGTON IN COL. SCOTT'S PRIVATE CAR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Gen. Grant received callers this morning until 10:30, and afterward walked about the city with Gen. Beale until 2:30. He then lunched at Gen. Beale's residence. All the members of the Grant family were present with the exception of the General's married daughter, Nellie. At 5:30 P. M., Gen. Grant and party left for Richmond in Col. Scott's private car "President." The party consisted of General and Mrs. Grant, General and Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel and Mrs. Grant, Miss Kitty Felt, of Galena, and Byron Andrews, of Chicago. They expect to be in Charleston New Year's morning. From Charleston they will go to Fernandina, Fla., by way of Savannah, instead of Cedar Keys, as was originally intended. At Fernandina they will embark for Havana on the steamer Alexandria, of the New-York and Havana Line, which left New-York Saturday, and will put in at Fernandina for them. This is the steamer on which Gen. Grant originally intended to sail from New-York. It has been fitted up with accommodations expressly for him. Gen. Sheridan will accompany the party as far as Havana. His further movements will be governed by the course of events in the Indian country.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 30.—In anticipation of Gen. Grant's passing through this place on his way to Cuba, the Mayor and most of the City Council and a large number of citizens, including many of our leading people, together with the city band, attended the early train this morning to pay their personal respects to the General and to wish him a safe and pleasant journey, and were much disappointed at his not being on the train, his departure from Washington having been delayed.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30.—Gen. Grant and party reached Richmond to-night by the 10:15 train on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and the special car in which they travel was immediately switched off and taken across the river to the Richmond and Danville Railroad, where the trucks were changed, and the party proceeded on their journey. Owing to the time of departure from Washington being changed, and the lateness of the hour, only small crowds, mostly of colored people, were at the various places along the route to this city to greet the distinguished traveler.

THAT RUSSIAN MISSION.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 30.—It is understood that the Russian mission has been offered to Senator Burnside and Gov. Van Zandt, both of whom have felt compelled by circumstances to decline it.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—A Providence special dispatch to the *Advertiser* says that Gov. Van Zandt has reconsidered his previous decision to accept the Russian mission, and has declined, principally on account of the inadequate salary. Gen. Burnside, who was also tendered the position, declined for the same reason.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—The Republican State Central Committee met in this city to-night and decided to hold the State Convention at Evansville on June 17.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE KING ALFONSO.

A YOUNG MAN FIRES TWO SHOTS AT THE ROYAL CARRIAGE—THE WOULD-BE REGICIDE PROMPTLY ARRESTED.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—As the King and Queen of Spain were driving through the gate of the royal palace this evening, a young man, dressed as a workman, fired a shot from a revolver at the royal carriage, but his aim was bad, and nobody was hurt. The ball has since been found, and weighs one ounce. It passed close to the head of one of the royal footmen. King Alfonso was driving at the time. The would-be assassin was immediately arrested, and he has confessed his crime. His name is Gonzales, and his age 19 years. He is a waiter by occupation, and a native of Galicia.

The *Diario Español* says: "Two shots were fired at the royal carriage, the second passing quite close to the Queen's face. The weapon used was a double-barreled pistol. The diplomatic body have gone to the palace to congratulate their Majesties upon their escape."

The attempt excites general indignation in Madrid. It is believed that Gonzales has accomplices, and three persons have been arrested on suspicion. Gonzales has been living in Madrid for some time. King Alfonso attended the opera this evening.

The King and Queen, on entering the opera-house, were greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and gratitude at their escape. At the close of the performance an enthusiastic crowd bearing torches accompanied the royal carriage to the palace.

One previous attempt was made to assassinate King Alfonso. On the evening of Oct. 25, 1878, as the King was driving through the Calle Mayor, a street in Madrid, a man in a blouse fired a pistol at him. The King was unhurt. Hearing a report of fire-arms and seeing a flash, he checked his horse a moment to see if any of his suite had been wounded, then drove on toward his palace. The bullet wounded a soldier slightly. Some women who had seen the assassin pointed him out to the Police. He proved to be Juan Oliva Moncasi, a young man of 23 years, a native of Tarragona, married, and a cooper by trade. He declared that he belonged to the International Society, and had come from Tarragona to Madrid with the purpose to kill the King, but had told nobody, not even his wife, of that purpose. Moncasi was sentenced to death, and was shot on the morning of Jan. 4 last.

THE DISASTER ON THE TAY BRIDGE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY—NO MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The special report of the North British Railway Company in regard to the casualty on Sunday on the Tay bridge, says the falling girders made a very clean break from that portion which remains standing. Almost the only signs of the break are the ends of the rails on which the trains ran, which are torn asunder. The rails remaining are wrenched out of their chairs for a few yards.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—After several unsuccessful attempts, a diver has discovered a first class carriage of the wrecked train; but as there were no first class passengers, no bodies were discovered in the car. Operations will be resumed to-day.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

AN ATTACK AT GANDAMAK REPULSED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Col. Norman has been attacked at Gandamak by Azmatullah Khan with 2,000 followers. The enemy were driven off. The British loss was one officer and one man killed. Col. Norman will advance at once and reoccupy Latabund.

A dispatch dated Kabul, Dec. 27, says: "Gen. Baker has gone to Kohistan with a force consisting of 1,700 infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and four guns, to punish the insurgents there. Mohammed Jan has taken Musa Khan with him to Wardak. The country about Kabul is rapidly becoming quiet."

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A Kabul dispatch announces that Gen. Hills has been reinstated as Military Governor of Kabul. The shops in the city are destroyed and defaced, and business is entirely suspended. Gen. Gough's brigade will occupy the Bala-Hissar.

VARIOUS OTTOMAN INTERESTS.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA—THE CESSION OF GUSINJE TO BE RESISTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 30—Telegrams received here from Novi-Bazar announce that the agitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is assuming serious proportions, owing to the tyranny of the Austrian officers.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—Four thousand Albanians are ready to resist the cession of Gusinje and Plava to Montenegro. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's troops are mutinous. They have not been paid and are in rags.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Special dispatches received here from Constantinople report that the difference between Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador, and the Porte regarding the arrest and sentence to death of a priest, who had been convicted of being the author of tracts hostile to the religion of Islam, will be definitively and satisfactorily arranged.

RIOTING IN RUSSIA.

THE NIHILISTIC MOVEMENT ASSUMES A MORE SERIOUS ASPECT.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A Vienna dispatch says the Russian Nihilists are circulating among the peasants a story that the Czar has issued a decree ordering the landed proprietors to divide their estates among the peasants. The peasants on the estate of Count Schouvaloff, in the Sergievskoi district, seeing that the Count was not taking any steps for the division of the property, gathered at the castle, seized it, expelled all the servants, and sacked it. Two companies of soldiers, who were ordered to disperse the rioters, were received with showers of missiles. The affair has assumed a threatening aspect. The peasants of several neighboring communities have joined the rioters, all of whom are excellently armed.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—A provisional commercial treaty between Germany and Austria has been concluded, to last for a period of six months.

Count de St. Vallier, the French Ambassador at this Court, has tendered his resignation.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—Great floods occurred in the Canary Islands on the 21st inst. Houses and crops were destroyed.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 29.—A meeting of Boers took place on the 10th inst., from which trouble was anticipated in some quarters, but it dispersed quietly after adopting a resolution to maintain the demand for the independence of the Transvaal, and to elect a Volksraad. Paul Kruger was chosen to the leadership, and was instructed to summon the Volksraad. The meeting was quiet and orderly, but its proceedings were earnest. Another meeting, to take place on the 6th of April next, was provided for. Sir Garnet Wolseley, the supreme military and civil commander in Natal and the Transvaal, at a public dinner in Pretoria, said that henceforward the Transvaal would be regarded as a Crown colony.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The severe gales of Sunday last extended to Boscastle, Edinburgh, Stranraer, Greenock, Yarmouth, Liverpool, and Plymouth. Much damage was done to property on land and some to shipping, including the loss of a French bark and eight men. Another heavy gale of mingled rain, hail, and snow, accompanied by thunder and lightning, burst over London this afternoon. Terrific gales are reported from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, causing much damage to property.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A Pesth dispatch reports that a terrible dynamite explosion has occurred in the brick works at Altofen, killing several persons.

A correspondent at Berlin states that brisk negotiations are proceeding between Paris and Berlin, with the object of retaining Count de Vallier at his present post, but he seems determined to leave. He wishes, in his capacity of Senator, to vote against M. Ferry's Education bill. This alone makes it impossible for him to stay in Berlin.

The Chilian Consul at London writes to the morning newspapers saying he has just received a telegram from the Chilian Minister stating that a telegram from the Chilian Legation at Buenos Ayres reports that President Prado has gone to Europe, and that Señor Pierola is Dictator.

FEARS OF ANOTHER UTE MASSACRE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMISSION—A STRONG FEELING AMONG THE INDIANS IN FAVOR OF WAR.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Dec. 28.—The commission adjourned yesterday, to meet on Dec. 29 at Cline's Ranch, on Cimarron River, 25 miles south-east of the agency, there to await the arrival of the prisoners. Gen. Hatch and escort left here in a drizzling rain at 4 o'clock this morning. The five days' extension expires on Dec. 29, and, if all of the Indians demanded by the commission are not then surrendered, peace negotiations will end. "All or none" were Gen. Hatch's parting words to Ouray, as that chief left the Commissioner's rooms yesterday for his ranch, to hold a final Indian council, which ere this has decided the fate of the Ute nation. Ouray fully realizes the situation, and knows that, if the ultimatum of the commission is not complied with, the Utes must go. The surrender of the prisoners is very doubtful. Chief Guero, second in power to Ouray, being a medicine man, has a large following, and has done more than all the others to hinder the commission from accomplishing its work. He is in favor of war, and at the time of the White River troubles wanted to massacre the people living in the garrison, and was only restrained by Ouray. If the War Department is to take charge of the Utes and the troops are ordered on, they must come quickly, or the Los Pinos Agency may be the scene of a second White River affair. When Ouray starts for Washington there will be no one left to restrain the young "bucks," and Guero is so hostile to the whites that he is liable to cut loose at any moment.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 29.—Up to this time nothing has been heard from the commission. Communication between Lake City and Los Pinos has not yet been broken, but there has been no news, official or unofficial, since Friday night. Gen. Hatch was to have started for Cline's Ranch, 30 miles from Los Pinos, yesterday morning, but whether or not he started is not known. The anxiety is intense, and there are fears of another massacre.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—At the Cabinet meeting this afternoon the Ute affair was discussed. Secretary Schurz submitted several dispatches which he received the night before last. They contained no further details than have already been given. The information in possession of the Government, however, is of a somewhat different character than that received by the press. There is nothing in this official information to show that the Ute Commission has been a failure, and nothing to indicate that Gen. Hatch and his party are in any danger from the Indians. Steps have, however, been taken to protect the party in case there should be any attack upon them. It was agreed that the friendly Southern Ute chiefs, about whom Gen. Hatch has telegraphed, should be brought to Washington.

In accordance with the decision arrived at by the Cabinet this afternoon, Secretary Schurz has telegraphed Gen. Hatch to-night that the friendly Southern Ute chiefs may be brought to Washington. The Secretary does not think that there is any reason for apprehension with regard to the safety of Gen. Hatch and his companions, and this view of the situation is also taken by the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman. Gen. Sheridan, before leaving the city to-day, this afternoon had an interview with Gen. Sherman, when, from what can be learned, it was decided to make the best possible disposition of the troops in order to secure their immediate availability in case of any sudden emergency.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY SWINDLE.

A CONCERN THAT WAS CHARTERED EXPRESSLY TO DEFRAUD THE PUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The argument in the case of the Louisiana Lottery Company against the Postmaster-General, which closed in the United States District Court yesterday, developed the fact that the very charter of that company acknowledges that it was incorporated for the purpose of defrauding the public. The act of incorporation is based upon a preamble, which is substantially in these words: "Whereas, the people of Louisiana have been defrauded to the extent of $2,500,000 by lottery companies established in other States, therefore be it enacted, &c., that John Doe and Richard Roe are hereby created a body politic to cheat and defraud the people of all the States and Territories by the sale of lottery tickets, provided the State of Louisiana is given a certain proportion of the profits arising therefrom." This is the character of the charter under which Charles Howard and his associates are acting, and in order that they may continue their organized scheme for plundering the people, the courts have been invoked to force the Postmaster-General to assist them, by extending all the facilities of the United States mails. The provision which has been inserted in the Constitution of Louisiana authorizing the charter of lottery companies in that State, is substantially in the words of the preamble to the charter of the lottery company above described, and very appropriately occupies a position beside that other disgraceful provision of the State Constitution which repudiates the bonded debt.

MORE COLORED EMIGRANTS.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 30.—One hundred and seventeen colored emigrants from Goldsboro, N. C., arrived here this morning on their way to Washington, from which place they will go to Indianapolis. The emigrants, consisting of men, women, and children, were under the charge of J. S. Dukehart, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Several hundred more are soon to follow.

ASBURY PARK'S MAYOR.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—The trouble between Mayor James A. Bradley and Dr. Kinmouth has been renewed with bitterness. Mayor Bradley has a hundred or more men engaged on public improvements, and for years he has made payments to them in orders on grocery, butter, and dry goods stores. This is in violation of the law, according to the Revised Statute No. 1,375, of March 9, 1877, entitled "An act for the better securing of wages to workmen and laborers," making the offense a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $500. On Saturday Dr. Kinmouth, in his paper, the *Shore Press*, charged Mayor Bradley with the offense. To-day Mayor Bradley stopped all work on public improvements and issued a card to the laborers, admitting that he had committed a technical violation of the law, and regretted that he was compelled to stop all work until he could find himself in a better financial condition. There is much excitement over the affair. Many of the working men have spent their all in building up homes in the borough, and now much suffering will follow their being thrown out of employment.

MONMOUTH COUNTY LAWYERS AT DINNER.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 30.—Prominent members of the New-Jersey Bar were present at the annual dinner of the Monmouth County Bar, at the Central Hotel, at this place, this afternoon. Covers were laid for 50 persons. Ex-Gov. Joel Parker, of New-Jersey, presided, and after-dinner speeches were made by ex-Govs. Parker and Newell, Judges Beekman, Wheeler, Walling, and Robbins, Gen. Haight, and District Attorney Leaning.

THE OSMUN-BOWMAN CASE

DR. OSMUN'S EXPULSION SET ASIDE.

THE NEW TRIAL AT ORANGE RESULTS IN HIS REINSTATEMENT AS A MEMBER OF THE MORRISTOWN CHURCH.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 30.—The old trouble in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this town again became the theme of general comment to-day when the news reached here by the early morning train that the Quarterly Conference, at Orange, had reversed the verdict of the ecclesiastical court lately held here, and reinstated Dr. Sedgwick R. Osmun as a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Morristown. The old partisan feeling which characterized society here during the trial broke out afresh. Dr. Osmun's friends were jubilant, and on all sides he received hearty congratulations. The friends of the Rev. Mr. Bowman and the Day brothers, who prosecuted the war against Dr. Osmun until he was formally expelled from the church, were indignant and generally disposed to be reticent. It may be said that Dr. Osmun's friends in Morristown are stronger in number than those of Mr. Bowman, and they are also of the classes who talk most, and the result is that his victory has been canvassed and celebrated all day long.

The history of the Osmun-Bowman trouble in the Morristown Methodist Episcopal Church is well-known to the readers of THE TIMES. It is only a little over a month ago that Dr. Osmun, a popular dentist of the town, was placed on trial for conduct unbecoming a Christian, for sowing dissension in his church, and for conducting outside meetings which drew large numbers of people from the class-meetings of the church. On Nov. 26, at 1:30 in the morning, after a continuous session of seven days, the ecclesiastical jury, over which Dr. Dickinson, of Newark, presided, brought in a unanimous verdict adjudging Dr. Osmun guilty of all the specifications in the charges, some 28 in number. Dr. Dickinson then declared that Dr. Osmun was no longer a member of the Methodist Church, and his counsel, J. C. Allen, of Hackettstown, gave notice of an appeal to the Quarterly Conference.

Since then, the meetings organized by Dr. Osmun, under the auspices of the "Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Christian Association," in Market-Street Hall, in "St. Osmun's Church," as it has been facetiously called by some of Dr. Bowman's friends, have continued to draw large crowds. Thirty-eight members of the parent church were granted cards of withdrawal, and joined their fortunes with those of the Osmun party. Dr. Osmun himself, however, since his trial, and pending his appeal, has taken no active part in the meetings, except to countenance them by his presence in the hall during the services. A few days ago an application was made to Presiding Elder Van Horn for recognition as a separate and distinct Methodist Episcopal church, but the application was denied, and the meetings went on without official recognition. A fair and festival was held in aid of the new society, and quite a treasury was created by this means.

The rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church allow a member to appeal for a retrial, upon conviction of any breach of the discipline, to the Quarterly Conference of any church in the same General Conference. St. Paul's Church, of Newark, was first applied to and requested to grapple with the Osmun case, but this church refused to have anything to do with it. Finally, the appeal was taken to the Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Orange, and the trial set down for Dec. 16. The sessions of the Conference, which consisted of the Pastor, Trustees, Stewards, and class-leaders of the church, were held exclusively in the evenings. The Rev. Dr. Van Horn, Presiding Elder of the district, officiated as Chairman. The Morristown Church was represented by S. B. Ransom, of Jersey City, who conducted the prosecution in the former trial, and Dr. Osmun was defended by Counselor Allen. The proceedings of the Conference lasted during seven long evening sessions, closing last evening. The voluminous testimony taken at the trial here, and covering over 1,000 pages of manuscript, was read to the Conference, and then each of the counsel was allowed an hour and a quarter in which to sum up. Mr. Ransom, in stating the case of the church, accused Dr. Osmun of deliberately endeavoring to break up the Morristown church, and said that he had always been a source of dissension. He had had trouble with both of his former Pastors, and his temper was so ungovernable that he was a standing menace to the peace of any church which admitted him to fellowship. The charges against Dr. Osmun had all been proved, and the verdict against him was just and righteous.

Counselor Allen followed Mr. Ransom in a stirring address in defense of Dr. Osmun, and in denunciation of Dr. Bowman, the Pastor of the church here. He said that Dr. Bowman had been "guilty of most disgraceful conduct for a Christian minister." He had revamped an old cause of action, which had been forgiven and condoned, and which, for six long years, had been regarded as settled. It was charged that Dr. Osmun had insulted his former Pastors. The Pastors themselves had testified that in each case of alleged insult Dr. Osmun himself had sought and effected a reconciliation with them. This being the case, he had done his whole duty as a Christian, and it was cruel and un-Christian in Dr. Bowman to urge these old charges against him now. So far as the charges that Dr. Osmun had told any falsehoods were concerned, the evidence read to the Conference was overwhelmingly against them. The meetings held outside of the church, in which Dr. Osmun took part always were, and still are, under the control of the Railroad Christian Association. They were not intended to sow discord in Dr. Bowman's church, and it was proved by the evidence that these meetings, instead of being enemies, were actually allies, of the church. The converts brought to Christ in these meetings were invariably advised by Dr. Osmun to join the Methodist Episcopal Church in Morristown, and they all did join it. Dr. Bowman, the counsel said, was really the accuser in this case, and before he left his chair as the preacher he chose the jury for the former trial, and virtually made himself both accuser and judge. He was the chief witness against Dr. Osmun, and at the same time acted as assistant counsel for the prosecution. He had never administered private reproof to the accused, as he is required to do by the Discipline, before making or entertaining charges against him. This fact alone was sufficient to vitiate the charges, according to a well-established rule of ecclesiastical law. In concluding, Mr. Allen asserted, that even if Dr. Osmun had said everything that Dr. Bowman claimed he had said, and if he had held the outside meetings as his own, he had not violated a single law in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the conclusion of Mr. Allen's address the nine jurymen retired to a private room to discuss the questions involved. This was at 11:10 o'clock last night. Twenty minutes later they returned and declared that they had voted "not to affirm" the action of the Morristown church. Eight of the jurymen cast their ballots in favor of Dr. Osmun, only one voting to sustain the charges pressed by Dr. Bowman.

The action of the Orange Church is final, and restores Dr. Osmun to his standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As he has asked for no card of withdrawal, he is still a member of the church here, but his friends think, now that he has been "vindicated," as they call it, he will withdraw. He returned here early this morning, and has been shaking hands with his followers all day. He expresses himself as highly gratified at his victory, not only on his own account, but on account of the friends who have stood by him so nobly through the struggle.

Dr. Bowman is confined to his room, suffering from neuralgia in the face. To the question, "Doctor, what have you to say about the new verdict?" he replied, with a smile, "Well, there seems to be but little left to say. It is not so much of a surprise to me, as I thought I had discovered which way the straws were blowing several days ago. I can only account for it by the fact that a jury listening to evidence being read fails to receive impressions as it does from the manner and deportment of individual witnesses." The friends of the Pastor here say that the verdict was due to the personal influence of one member of the Orange Conference, and they fear that it will widen the breach made by the first trial and the circumstances which led to it.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 29.—The plumbers and gas-fitters, at a meeting in this city, resolved to strike on Jan. 1 for an increase of 50 cents a day.

A GREAT SWINDLE STOPPED

THE SPURIOUS PUT AND CALL BUSINESS ENDED.

A SKETCH OF THE MOST INGENIOUS AND SUCCESSFUL OF FRAUDS—DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF ITS EXTINCTION—EIGHT CONCERNS COMPELLED AT LAST TO SUSPEND—A CURIOUS STORY.

Yesterday the "put and call" swindle—one of the most ingenious and successful ever perpetrated—was practically broken up. It was the successor of the famous sawdust swindle, and was originated by the man who had been most prominent in that species of fraud after the postal authorities had succeeded in making the latter not only unprofitable but dangerous. The first concern to embark in the business was promptly exposed in THE TIMES, and its head was characterized by name as a former sawdust swindler. He professed violent indignation and threatened a lawsuit, but on learning the sort of proof that was in the possession of the writer of the article, he slunk out of the office, and nothing more was heard from him. He subsequently founded a "bucket shop," which failed only a few weeks ago. His plan was so obviously safe and profitable that it was quickly taken up by other rogues. It was simply to advertise extensively throughout the country asking for money with which to speculate in stocks, and to pocket every dollar that was sent to him. Circulars filled with enticing descriptions of immense profits to be made by the investment of small sums were scattered broadcast through the mails, and fools were not lacking to bite at the bait. All any of them ever got in return was a letter announcing that the alleged speculation proved disastrous. No stocks were ever purchased. The genuine fluctuations always sufficed to bear out the pretensions of the swindlers, so that it was impossible to prove anything against them. They were exceedingly careful in their representations, which, if closely analyzed, really amounted to nothing, although on the surface they seemed to guarantee fortunes to everybody.

This was in 1875. The officers of the New-York Stock Exchange soon began to be annoyed by a flood of letters from all parts of the country, either complaining that they had been swindled by these parties or asking for information concerning their standing. At first an attempt was made to reply to these communications, but this soon became impracticable on account of their numbers. One lady, the widow of an officer in the Union Army during the war, visited the Exchange in person, and asked the officers to help her regain the $3,000 out of which she had been robbed. It was all she and her children had to live upon. She was told that nothing could be done for her. This is but a sample of many cases. The Law Committee of the Exchange tried in every way to get an opening through which they might be able to prosecute the rogues and end their nefarious business. Several letters which alleged that the swindlers had represented themselves as members of the Exchange gave a hope of success, but when the writers were requested to send on the circulars or letters containing such representations they invariably failed to do so.

At length, in 1878, the number of swindling concerns had increased to such an extent and the nuisance had become so unbearable that the members of the Exchange made a united demand for action. The styles of reputable houses had been extensively imitated, and these were constantly in receipt of letters—some asking for information in regard to investments of paltry sums, and others fiercely denunciatory—intended for the spurious concerns. In November of that year the Law Committee employed Mr. Ralph Oakley, of the law firm of Oudin & Oakley, to ferret out the matter and to use every means to break up the nefarious business. He found the task a more difficult one than he had counted upon. His first step was to procure copies of the advertisements, circulars, and letters sent out by the swindlers. After carefully examining the latter with a view to discovering some flaw which would serve as an entering wedge, and after consulting with other eminent legal gentlemen he was compelled to give the latter up. They had only too evidently been drawn in consonance with the best legal advice. The advertisements consisted in part of alleged indorsements by newspapers such as *The Independent*, *The Working Church*, *The House and Garden*, *The Baptist Weekly*, and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. Mr. Oakley visited the offices of these various newspapers supposing that he would there find sufficient evidence of false pretenses, but, to his astonishment, on looking over the files he discovered that in every instance the quoted matter had been duly published without the technical "Adv." after it, although the editors acknowledged that it had been paid for as advertisements. The Stock Exchange detectives were employed to ascertain who the brokers of the suspected concerns were on the Exchange, but they were unable to do so, which was presumptive of what was previously believed, that they did not purchase or sell any stocks at all, but was not proof that they did not. The offices of the various concerns were visited, but, though the inspection served to confirm Mr. Oakley in his moral presumption of the guilt of the proprietors, he could obtain very little of use to him in his efforts to prosecute them criminally. At first the "offices" were generally little side rooms, whose only furniture consisted of a long table and some chairs. Four or five boys and a dozen girls were busily at work directing envelopes, and the floor was knee-deep in circulars. Nowhere was there any evidence of book-keeping. Subsequently larger offices were hired and wooden screens were erected, but it was noticeable that they contained but one small opening, which, when not completely closed by a slide, could be readily filled by the face of a single person behind them, so as to exclude all view of the interior. Over this was stuck the legend, "Book-keeper," but there were no books visible; neither was there any place for a cashier, or a receiving teller, or a paying teller, or a bond clerk, or any other necessary officer of a banking concern. Nor was there any rush of small boys at 3 o'clock with slips to have compared or checks to deliver, as is customary in reliable brokers' offices.

All attempts to get the employes of the several concerns to "peach" failed for the reason, as was afterward learned, that they were in receipt of very large salaries—in many cases $100 a week—which they were averse to losing, and that their employers always used the utmost care to prevent the details of their business from leaking out even to their clerks. The latter opened all letters sent to them and attended themselves to everything except the mere manual labor of addressing and forwarding envelopes and circulars; so that even were the clerks to turn State's evidence their testimony would amount to nothing. Mr. Oakley became satisfied, however, from his personal investigations, that the chief man in the business—the proprietor of four of the principal concerns—was one Benjamin R. Buckwalter. Buckwalter is a handsome fellow, of erect stature and great suavity, with a dark mustache, and about 30 years of age. He was a sewing-machine agent in Newark, Ohio, some years ago. He came thence to this City and went to Newark, N. J., where he established another sewing-machine agency. He made some money and became interested in the patent-medicine concern of E. Gosnod & Co., in this City, which was not successful. He at one time moved in good society here and owned a pew in Dr. Chapin's church. In 1876 he established his first "put and call" swindle at No. 10 Wall-street, under the name of Buckwalter and Co. His offices cost him $3,000 a year, and they were gorgeously fitted up. He made a mistake in attempting to combine a city business with the regular country trade, and the City sharpers got the best of him. He was dispossessed for non-payment of rent, and it is on record that he owed his bookkeeper $600, besides being in debt all around. He soon afterward made the acquaintance of W. D. Duff, who furnished the capital and joined him in starting another concern at No. 40 Broad-street, under the title of Bradley & Co. They made money, and used it to branch out on a larger scale on the corner of Broad-street and Exchange-place as Lawrence & Co., an imitation of the reputable banking-house of Lawrence Brothers. They occupied but a small office, but the building in which it is situated is a large one, being numbered 19 and 21 on Broad-street and 55 and 57 on Exchange-place. This gave an imposing air to their circulars, which was increased by a large wood-cut of the block bounded by Wall and Broad streets and Exchange-place, the Sub-Treasury Building, opposite, being also represented. The Drexel Building, at Wall and Broad streets, is given undue prominence in the picture, and on its side wall is inscribed the legend, "Lawrence & Co., bankers and brokers," in huge letters, the intention evidently being to give countrymen the impression that it was the one the concern occupied, and that is occupied it all. There is no other sign on any of the buildings in the picture.

Buckwalter and his partner bought up all the names they could get of all sorts of correspondents, and had copied one set of mercantile agency lists entire. They mailed over 1,000,000 circulars at the first dash, giving details of an ingenious improvement of their own on the "put and call" swindle, since known as the "combination scheme." They offered to pool the various sums sent them into large aggregates, ranging from $50,000 in class A to $5,000 in Class H, and with the capitals thus formed to operate more extensively and "securely." Each dollar sent them was to represent one share in such a combination, but no certificate was to be issued for less than five shares. The important provisos were inserted: "No part of the profits or of the original capital to be withdrawn by any shareholder until the expiration of one month," and "Profits and original capital to be used as working capital until this combination is closed." The circulars are models both as baits to attract the unthinking public and for their avoidance of all responsibility of whatever character. If the recipient sent a good sum—say $100—he was pestered no further; but if $10 was the extent of his remittance, he soon was favored with a lithographed letter containg the following:

"We will not send you a certificate to-day, as the combination in which we would like to have you interested is not yet filled. This is a special combination, in which we would like to have you control 50 share in Class C, as per our circular, as there is going to be a decided move in a stock that we know of that must show a large profit alone. So sure are we that this special combination will return a handsome profit to those interested [Lawrence & Co.!] that we will make you the following liberal offer: Now, Mr. ——, if you will send us your order for 50 shares, with $20 addition [*sic*] to the $10 you now have with us, making $30, we will mail you a certificate for 50 shares and give you credit for 50 shares, and deduct $20, with 7 per cent. interest, from your profits at the close of the combination, giving you full benefit of all profits on the 50 shares."

A few days later a statement came along advising the victim that "we made a turn" on some stock which had meantime really gone up, and showing a profit of some considerable amount. Subsequently another letter was received regretting that "we made a very unlucky turn with the combination in which you were interested, buying —— at ——, after which the stock declined so rapidly that the entire capital of this combination, together with the profits that we had already made, notice of which we had previously sent you, were entirely lost." The letter goes on: "However, if you will take another venture, and send us another remittance, we will do all in our power to make it a success, and retrieve this loss, thereby retaining your patronage in the future, as we have many others." The stock named in the latter communication was, of course, one that did really decline on the Stock Exchange. There were always plenty of such to pick from, in the 30 days during which, according to the proviso, the swindlers had the handling of their victim's money. They never indicated beforehand what stock or stocks they intended to deal in—in fact, in their circulars they expressly reserved the largest liberty of action.

Mr. Oakley tried all sorts of dodges to circumvent the swindlers, but they proved too smart for him at every turn. After calling frequently at the office of the concern without being ever able to see "Mr. Lawrence," and after securing sufficient evidence to show that that personage was a myth, he sought to prosecute them for carrying on business under a false name. They immediately took advantage of a State statute allowing persons to retain a style not their own, if they have done business under it for five years, or with some foreign country provided they filed a certificate to that effect in the County Clerk's Office. Buckwalter filed a certificate of that sort over his own signature on Oct. 1, 1878, and produced a letter showing that the firm had had dealings with a man in St. Petersburg, Russia. The certificate may still be seen in the County Clerk's office. When Buckwalter was doing business at No. 10 Wall-street he contracted a debt of over $300 to a prominent stationery firm. Mr. Oakley got hold of this and with the consent of the creditor sent the usual lawyer's letter to Buckwalter. In return he received a letter from Mr. Horatio F. Averill, Rooms No. 50 and 52 of the Equitable Building, who appears throughout as Buckwalter's counsel, asking for an itemized bill, as it might "facilitate a settlement if you are prepared to make it the same as the other creditors." This was only a few weeks ago, when, as will appear further on, Buckwalter was in receipt of $22,800 per month from his several swindling concerns, for he had meantime established the firms of Adams, Brown & Co., at No. 28 Broad-street; Allen, Jordan & Co., at No. 54 Wall-street, and Barnes, Garrison & Co., at Nos. 11 Broad-street and 55 Exchange-place. Mr. Oakley called upon Mr. Averill, and asked what he meant. The latter responded, "10 to 25 per cent.—whatever he could bargain for." Mr. Oakley then asked for Buckwalter's address, and was refused. Soon after, however, he learned that Buckwalter was in the habit of getting shaved by a certain man in a certain shop. He went there, and subjected himself to the tonsorial manipulations of the same man. The barber was, as usual, voluble, and informed his customer that Buckwalter lived at Orange, and was accustomed to boast of his fine horses. Mr. Oakley took the train to Orange proper, and on inquiring at the largest feed store in the place, learned that Buckwalter's residence was at Montrose. He went there, and was shown a fine residence fitted with every luxury. The neighbors told him that Buckwalter drove a tandem team to a dog cart, and was regarded as a wealthy young New-York banker. Mr. Oakley returned to town and wrote Mr. Averill a letter to the effect that 10 cents or even 25 cents on the dollar was incompatible with such luxuries, and he wanted 100 cents. He received in reply the following:

"I have seen Mr. Buckwalter, and told him what you said respecting his prosperity, &c. He says it is a mistake—that he is boarding with a gentleman who has all the fine things for his own pleasure, and that he [Mr. B.] is simply paying $10 a week for his board. He says: 'Let them sue unless they accept 25 per cent., which would be about $75.' All I can say is, 'Give him a shot if you think best.'"

This was the opportunity Mr. Oakley wanted. If he could get a "writ of discovery" compelling the firm to show its books even for half an hour, he was sure of obtaining evidence sufficient to proceed against Buckwalter criminally. He obtained an attachment from Judge Daniels against Adams, Brown & Co., another against a safe deposit company, where Buckwalter was said to have $300,000 in United States 4 per cent bonds; another against Buckwalter's account at his brokers, and another against some silver-plate which he had left at a jeweler's for sale. A man was found to come forward and swear that Buckwalter had no interest in Adams, Brown & Co., and the Sheriff, as is usual, demanded an indemnification bond. At this the stationer creditor weakened. In the other cases Buckwalter, through Mr. Averill as attorney, served Messrs. Oudin & Oakley with an undertaking for the removal of the attachments, furnishing two sureties in $500 each. Previous to this Mr. Oakley had endeavored to secure his object in another way. He published an advertisement stating that all persons who had had unsatisfactory dealings with Lawrence & Co. would hear something to their advantage by addressing him. He received an immense number of replies from all sorts of persons and from every part of the country. The majority of these persons, when required to prosecute the swindlers, refused to thus sacrifice themselves. Some were found willing, but in every instance after suit had been brought Buckwalter settled up, the amounts involved being invariably small. In this way Mr. Oakley found himself balked at every point. At length, in despair, he took all the evidence he had accumulated successively before United States District Attorney Woodford and District Attorney Phelps, and both those gentlemen, after careful examination and consultation with other legal gentlemen, informed him that they could see no possible ground for proceeding against Buckwalter for false pretenses.

As a final resort, the case was laid before the postal authorities for action under sections 3,929 and 4,041 of the Revised Statutes, which forbid the improper use of the mails. Postmaster James introduced to them Mr. Anthony Comstock, who is a special officer of the department, and they placed the matter in his hands. This was a fortnight ago. He learned that on Sept. 1 last Buckwalter, for the purpose of better concealing his identity, executed a bill of sale of all four of his concerns to two persons who have since turned State's evidence. This bill is a curiosity. For the business of Lawrence & Co. he was to receive 60 notes of $12,500 each, payable monthly, and 60 other notes of $5,000 each, also payable monthly, beginning at the expiration of the first series. For the business of Adams, Brown & Co. he was to get 60 notes of $8,333 33, and 60 other notes of $3,333 33. For the business of Allen, Jordan & Co. and Barnes, Garrison & Co. he was to receive 240 notes of $1,000 each, in two series, similar to those in the previously-mentioned cases. All the notes were to bear interest—one series from Sept. 1, 1879, and the other from Sept. 1, 1884—and all were without grace. In 10 years, with interest, he would therefore have received $2,000,000. The purchasers were further compelled to confess judgment in advance, so that at any time in case of default he could take everything back. They were obliged to employ in each office a confidential agent appointed by Buckwalter at a salary of $100 a week. The letters of each firm were to be deposited in a box with two different locks. The purchasers were to have one key and the confidential man the other, so that neither could open the box alone. It was to be opened twice a day, both being present. The confidential man was to keep a list of all moneys so received, and was to report daily to Buckwalter. At the end of each week the firm and the confidential man conjointly were to submit a sworn report to the same person of the transactions during that period. The moneys, with the exception of a certain amount allowed for personal expenses, were to be deposited to Buckwalter's personal account in a bank to be designated by him, in writing, from time to time. The allowance for expenses was to be deposited in the Fourth National Bank in the name of the firm, but all checks thereon had to be countersigned by the confidential man. Buckwalter agreed to allow all sums received by himself to be credited against the notes. The bill was drawn by Mr. Averill. The books of Lawrence & Co. show that their receipts were, in July last, over $27,000; in August nearly $24,000, and in September over $29,000. During that month an article was printed in THE TIMES, headed "Fortunes for Nothing," exposing the swindle, which the managers of Lawrence & Co. say decreased their receipts in November to $13,500. During the present month they have aggregated but $12,000. In October last, which was an average month, the receipts of one day exceeded $2,300; of another, $1,900; of four, $1,800; of six, $1,500; of seven, $1,300; of nine, $1,200; of fourteen, $1,100; of fifteen, $1,050, and of sixteen, $1,000. Buckwalter's share during this month was $17,451 43, and the expenses were $15,642. These, be it remembered, are the figures of one concern only. Altogether, Buckwalter has been receiving $22,833 33 per month. Lawrence & Co. alone paid him since Jan. 1 $57,000 and over. The expenses of that one concern for advertising, printing, postage, and salaries, &c., is estimated at $40,000 per year. The persons who were authorized to receive the mails—in all cases needy outsiders who had been induced to thus expose themselves for a consideration—were discovered and orders were obtained from them requesting the postal authorities to send all future letters to the Dead Letter Office. The next step was to induce the managers of the four concerns to authorize the seizure and destruction of all their stock of names and addresses. This was obtained yesterday, and 22 large boxes and 10 mail-bags were filled with the booty and carted off. So ends Buckwalter's career.

The mails of four additional concerns have been stopped on similar orders. These are Charles Foxwell & Co., Thatcher, Belmont & Co., Simpson & Co., and Heath & Co. The two last named are run by one J. M. Pattee, who originally ran the Wyoming Lottery; then the Cheyenne Lottery; then the Grand Distribution Company, of Victoria, Canada; then the Bullion Mining Company; then the Gold and Silver Mining Company, and numerous other swindles. Under the firm name of Reed & Co., he was caught in the act of counterfeiting Havana lottery-tickets, at No. 5 Beekman-street. The dies, watered paper, and stamps which he used, and over 800,000 addresses of country-men, were seized and turned over to the Police, but nothing ever came of it. Pattee subsequently started the "Grand Gift Soirée of St. Stephens, New-Brunswick," which is now run by his brother-in-law, Reed, who was concerned with him in the lottery ticket counterfeiting, and one Mackay, an ex-Sheriff of New-Brunswick. Pattee is under indictment in Omaha for fraud practiced there.

The firm of Thatcher, Belmont & Co. has a curious history. Last Summer one of Buckwalter's confidential clerks quit his employment. Buckwalter charged him with carrying off valuable property, and had him arrested, but did not press the case against him. He went to Philadelphia, and there called upon an old school-mate, who is the wife of "Dr." Chandler, a quack concocter of camomile pills. The Doctor succeeded in worming the secrets of Buckwalter's business from the ex-clerk, and coming to this City formed a partnership with an alleged horse jockey named Wood, assuming a title in imitation of August Belmont & Co. Charles Foxwell was set up in business by Buckwalter. The latter is engaged to be married to a niece of Foxwell's wife, who is said to be a sister of Mason, the notorious rebel. The Foxwells reside with Buckwalter, at Montrose.

At a low estimate, based on the figures taken from the books of the eight concerns thus wiped out, yesterday's work has diverted from fraudulent sources an aggregate of over $275,000 of capital per month.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

REFUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REASONS FOR WISHING TO CONTINUE THE REFUNDING OPERATIONS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senator Morrill makes public the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning refunding:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.

The Hon. Justin S. Morrill, Committee on Finance, United States Senate:

SIR: In response to your verbal inquiries, I have the honor to submit the following observations respecting the refunding of the national debt. In addition to the $18,415,000 6 per cent. bonds absolutely payable Dec. 31, 1880, and $945,000 payable July 1, 1881, the following bonds of the United States will become redeemable within the next year and a half, viz.: May 1, 1881, 5 per cents, $508,440,350; June 30, 1881, 6 per cents, $264,321,350, making a total of $772,761,700, the annual interest charge on which is $41,381,298 50. About one-half of these are coupon bonds, having coupons running only to the dates of redeemability, and if they are not refunded or paid off, the holders will have to be supplied with additional coupon sheets at the expense of the Government, and at a cost probably nearly as great as would pay for an original issue of a loan. It is manifest that these bonds cannot be paid off in 1881; and I therefore felt it to be my duty to recommend in my annual report that authority be granted to refund them into 4 per cent. bonds, thus effecting a saving in the annual interest charge of about $10,500,000. The present time I believe to be the most advantageous for such refunding—probably much more favorable for the operation than any future time; and we have at hand, in the 4 per cent. consol, a bond already well known and extremely popular.

The successful funding of so large a portion of the public debt into these bonds during the past year was mainly due to the exceptionally favorable state of our foreign and home trade and the resumption of specie payments; and it is my firm belief that our wisest course is to fund the remainder of the bonds bearing a high rate of interest while this state of affairs continues.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives on the 3d inst. by the Hon. Fernando Wood, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and which has been sent to me, provides as follows: "That so much of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, to refund the public debt to the extent of $1,500,000,000, as has not been exhausted and executed, be and the same is hereby modified, so as to limit the rate of interest upon the bonds yet to be issued as authorized by these acts to a rate of interest not to exceed 3½ per centum per annum."

This bill, if enacted into a law, would, perhaps, be construed as prohibiting the sale of bonds for resumption purposes at a greater rate of interest than 3½ per cent., although such is not probably the intent of the bill. Aside, however, from its possible bearing upon the ability of the department to maintain resumption, I believe that its passage would be fatal to refunding, although I should, of course, be happy to refund the debt into 3½ per cents if it were practicable to do so. That 3½ per cent. bonds would not "now" sell for par I am fully satisfied, and I see no reason to expect that such a bond will be more favorably looked upon as an investment in 1881 than it would be now. On the contrary, with the revival of industry and the great activity in manufacturing, signs of which are already to be seen in all parts of the country, and the constant and increasing demand for money arising therefrom, it seems to me to be not at all certain that we shall then be able to borrow freely at even 4 per cent. per annum, and of the correctness of these views I received the most positive assurances during my recent visit to New-York.

Our 4 per cent. Consols, now having 28 years to run, were worth, during the first half of this month, 102½ net, at which price they yield to the investor (to carry to maturity) 3.855 per cent. per annum. A 30 years' 3½ per cent. bond, to yield the same income, would have to be purchased at $98 70. Again, a 4 per cent. bond, to yield but 3½ per cent. per annum, would have to be purchased at 108.88, and, therefore, a 3½ per cent. bond cannot sell for par until the 4 per cent. bonds are worth 108.88. With a small supply in the market—the great bulk of them having been absorbed as permanent investments—the 4 per cent. bonds are now selling for nearly the best price ever obtained for them, but it is not probable that this price can be fully maintained against an additional issue of any large amount, and I would remind you that during the last refunding operations sales of these bonds had to be suspended more than once, owing to derangements in the money market and the unfavorable state of the exchanges, these causing the bonds to fall below par, at one time to 98 per cent. Fortunately these derangements were but temporary, and after more or less delay the department was able to resume sales. As before stated, I think the present an exceptionally favorable time for the refunding, and I am satisfied that the 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. bonds, so soon to become redeemable, cannot be so safely and so profitably provided for in any other manner. The very large amount to be refunded prior to July 2, 1881—nearly $800,000,000—is considerably in excess of the amount refunded in any one year since refunding began, and I respectfully submit that the time now available is none too great for the purpose.

The passage of the bill introduced by yourself in the Senate and by Gen. Garfield in the House of Representatives will, I believe, enable the department to refund the entire amount prior to the maturity of the bonds, but if it should not result in speedily refunding the whole of them, that clause of the bill which renders applicable the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870, &c., will enable the department to "call" such 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. bonds, after they shall have matured, and to redeem them with the proceeds of the sale of the 4 per cent. bonds so authorized, and such proceeds would include, of course, whatever premium the bonds may then sell for. While it is not thought safe to assume that, upon resuming funding operations, (with the prospect of an emission of 4 per cents about equal in amount to the present issue,) the bonds will remain at a price much, if any, above par, it is thought that under the operation of the proposed bill parties may be induced to surrender the bonds now held by them upon the payment of an amount not to exceed the difference in interest between the bonds received and those issued. Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN.

Mr. Wood, on being asked this evening whether he had read the letter of Secretary Sherman respecting the refunding of bonds, said that he had, and that he regretted the Secretary had predicated much of his reasoning upon false premises. The bill referred to as having been presented on the 3d of December had no reference to the refunding of the 5s and 6s comprehended in the bills of Senator Morrill in the Senate and Gen. Garfield in the House. He [Mr. Wood] had not presented his bill yet, but should do so immediately on the reassembling of Congress. In that bill there would be found features which would render the 3½ per cent. bond an extremely desirable one—*quite as much as, if not more so than*, the present 4 per cents, which the Secretary appears to think possess such popular characteristics. In regard to the argument that the increasing business demands for money will raise the rate of interest and thus make a 3½ per cent bond unsalable, Mr. Wood said that the business demands for money have been active for a year, and yet the 4 per cents have been steadily increasing in value. They are now worth 4½ per cent. premium, and are in good demand. They yield to the investor only a little more than 3½ per cent. interest. The Secretary, Mr. Wood said, does not appear to realize the fact that a divorce has taken place between business capital and investment capital. A tight money market affects stocks and trade but not United States bonds, because the money thus invested has been withdrawn absolutely from the hazards and speculations incident to business. The 4 per cent. bonds are even now, while money is worth 6 and 7 per cent. on the Stock Exchange and on business paper, and while the further issue of 4 per cents is advocated by the Secretary of the Treasury, selling at a price at which they will pay only a little more than 3½ per cent. per annum for their unexpired term. With the reinvestment of the $50,000,000 to be disbursed in January for interest and dividends; with the ease in money which will prevail during the next few months, and with legislation by Congress which would put a final end to any hopes or expectations that more 4 per cents were to be had from the Government, there can be no doubt that they would immediately advance to a premium, at which they would not pay anything over 3½ per cent. "With this state of things existing," said Mr. Wood, "and with the features which my bill will contain to render the proposed long 3½ per cent. bond attractive and desirable, I have no fear that they will not be taken as rapidly as could be desired." In reply to a question as to what he thought would be the effect of the Secretary's letter and position upon Congress, Mr. Wood said that it would have no effect at all; that in his opinion Congress would act independently of Executive influence upon this question, and that when his bill should be introduced and thoroughly canvassed, Congress would be satisfied that a 3½ per cent. bond, accompanied by certain adjuncts which he should attach to it, would be sustained. He thought that the last 4 per cent. bonds which the Government would ever issue were now in existence, and that the new and lower rate would be permanently established. Of course, he said, he knew that the lenders of money would clamor for a higher rate, but he did not see why persons thus interested should govern a great question like this.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $159,484 56, and from Customs, $462,118 13.

The United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, in a dispatch to the Department of State, dated Nov. 12, 1879, referring to the great fair to be held at Buenos Ayres in 1880, reports that only machinery from the United States will be allowed in the Exhibition. All other articles from the United States will be excluded. They cannot be admitted even for exhibition. Machinery, with all its appliances, will be received from the United States and Europe. There are, however, no restrictions placed on the exhibits from the South American States.

ORDERS TO ARMY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of medical officers are announced: Assistant Surgeon R. H. White is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and ordered to proceed to New-York City; Assistant Surgeon W. R. Hall relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, is ordered to proceed to New-York City; Assistant Surgeon D. M. Appel, relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed to New-York City. These three officers are instructed to report by letter to the Surgeon-General upon their arrival in New-York.

The leave of absence granted to Second Lieut. Charles Byrne, Sixth Infantry, is extended three months. The extension of the leave of absence of Second Lieut. A. L. Wagner, Sixth Infantry, is further extended one month. Second Lieut. William L. Geary's leave of absence is further extended four months.

EX-GOV. M'CORMICK COMPLIMENTED.

THE PRESIDENT OFFERS HIM A DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT, WHICH HE DECLINES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Secretary of State authorizes the publication of the following letters, exchanged in August last:

I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1879.

MY DEAR GOV. McCORMICK: I am desired by the President to inquire whether it will be in his power to obtain your consent to a diplomatic appointment, in case the particular mission which he might be able to offer should be, in itself, agreeable to your wishes. While the President does not wish to put his present purpose, at all, upon your important service to the country and the Administration, in your admirable conduct of the American Commission to the Paris Exposition, yet he thinks it proper to express to you his sense of the obligation you have placed him under by your acceptance and discharge of that arduous service at his request. I beg to add the great satisfaction it would give me to aid in carrying out the President's wishes, and to express the hope that your inclination and your interests may not put any impediment in the way of accomplishing his purpose. I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

II.

DEER PARK, Md., Aug. 10, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR: The inquiry of the President, communicated in your letter of the 6th inst., conveys a compliment which I cannot fail to appreciate. Under ordinary circumstances I might find it difficult to resist the temptation to an affirmative response which it offers. But business interests, long neglected, will now demand my attention, and I do not feel at liberty to assume the responsibilities of any public place. In making this fact known to the President, I beg you to accompany it with my sincere thanks for his courteous inquiry, and also for his flattering estimate of my labors in connection with the Universal Exposition of 1878. Highly esteeming the sentiments of personal consideration so cordially expressed in your valued letter, I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

R. C. McCORMICK.

The Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

RUINS OF THE BOSTON FIRE.

WALKING ABOUT THE BURNED BUILDINGS—RAND, AVERY & CO.'S INSURANCE.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The ruins of the recent fire in Federal-street still attract large crowds. In the cellar of the building occupied by Houghton, Osgood & Co. and Warren & Co. a safe was found to-day by the firemen. The contents, mostly papers, were destroyed. Another huge safe was found imbedded in the basement. Owing to the débris in the building of Rice, Kendall & Co., still smoldering, the work of clearing out the pile was deferred until to-morrow. Members of the Insurance Brigade say the loss will be much less than $1,500,000. It is said that Houghton, Osgood & Co., and other firms, got rid of a large portion of their stock at Christmas, and their insurance was to cover new stock to come in. Rice, Kendall & Co., it is reported, was the only firm that was carrying a full stock. Their loss will not fall short of the first estimate. The loss on the buildings, some of the insurance agents assert, will not exceed $1,100,000, as several builders have offered to rebuild the whole of those destroyed, as before the fire, for that amount, and will give bond to perform the work.

The following is a list of the companies, outside of Boston, having insurance upon the stock of Rand, Avery & Co.:

Imperial and Northern	$3,180	United Firemen's, of Philadelphia	$3,180
Orient, Hartford	3,180	Merchants', of Newark	2,110
Hoffman, New-York	2,120	New-York City	2,120
Standard, Trenton	2,756	London and Lancashire	3,100
Tradesmen's, New-York	3,180	Watertown, of New-York	1,500
Newark City	2,756	German, of Baltimore	2,756
Fire Asso'tion, Phil	3,180	Manufacturers, of New-Jersey	3,180
Phœnix, Hartford	1,590	Relief, of New-York	3,180
National, New-York	2,750	Toledo Fire and Marine	3,180
Transatlantic	2,756	Traders', of Chicago	3,180
Lafayette, New-York	2,756	Firemen's, Ohio	3,180
Howard, New-York	1,590	Fairfield, Conn	3,180
British America	2,120	Mechanics' and Traders'	3,180
Equitable, Prov	2,756	Providence, Washington	3,180
North German	2,756	Germania, of New-York	3,180
Mercantile, Ohio	2,956	Lancashire	2,120
Guardian, New-York	2,120	Merch'ts', Providence	2,756
Home, New-York	6,340	Buffalo	1,590
Westchester	3,180	Citizens', Missouri	1,590
Enterprise, Ohio	3,180	Rutgers, New-York	2,120
Phœnix, London	3,180	Pacific	2,120
Williamsburg City	3,180	St. Paul	2,756
People's, New-Jersey	3,180	Western Assurance	2,756
First National, Worcester	3,180	Washington, Cincinnati	2,756
Manhattan, New-York	4,770	Farmers', Cincinnati	2,756
North-Western National	2,756	Merchants' and Mechanics', Richm'd	2,756
Union, Cincinnati	2,756	Mechanics', Brook'n	2,756
Miami Valley, Ohio	2,756	New-York Central	2,756
Citizens', Cincinnati	2,756	Firemen's Trust, Brooklyn	2,756
Eureka	2,756		
People's, Connecticut	2,756		
Ohio, Chillicothe	2,756		
Atlantic, of Providence	2,756		
Girard, of Philadelphia	2,110		
German, of Buffalo	2,756		

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company, of New-York, held insurance on the property of S. D. Warren & Co. for $2,500, not $32,500, as reported.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Allard Block, at Paducah, Ky., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The principal losers are Rhoads & Hubbs, dry goods; Joseph Blum, dry goods; J. J. Guthrie, dry goods; E. Kethkopf, saddlery. The aggregate insurance on the building and contents is $50,600. The amount of the loss is $25,000 above the insurance.

The works of the Potomac Terra-cotta Company, situated on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about three miles from Washington, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is roughly estimated at $60,000.

During 1879 there were 739 fires in Philadelphia, causing a loss of $7,534,911. The insurance on the property destroyed or damaged amounted to $5,342,154.

The opera-house and adjoining buildings at Sherman, Texas, have been burned. The loss is estimated at $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Some two months since a person representing himself as Morris H. Hyman called at the Savannah house of Falk & Co., of this City, and, stating that he had leased the building recently vacated by Michelson & Brother, of Brunswick, Ga., desired to open an account with the house. His story, so plausibly told, made a more than favorable impression, resulting in the establishment of a credit in his favor. Goods to the amount of $250 were delivered to him, and before leaving the City he lodged with the Messrs. Falk for collection a sight draft on William F. Lyons, of No. 59 Pine-street, New-York, for $500. When the draft was returned unpaid, an investigation was made, and it was found that Lyons was a myth. It was learned that the store formerly occupied by Michelson & Brother was still vacant, and that Hyman had never made any application to rent it. Learning that, with more or less success, Hyman had imposed on other Savannah merchants in a similar way, and also in view of the fact that he had given a sight-draft on New-York, it was considered advisable to look for him here. After some weeks, search by the Mooney & Boland Agency, in whose hands the case was placed, found Hyman at No. 149 Chambers-street, trading under the name of Hirsch & Co., in the "commission" business. Although almost absolutely certain of his identity, his arrest was deferred till the arrival of parties from Savannah. Hyman was arrested Monday in a small saloon in East Houston-street, where he was in the habit of meeting a man named Wolff, and in whose company he was at the time of his arrest. He was locked up in Ludlow-Street Jail.

BURGLARIES IN BAYONNE CITY.

The Police of Bayonne City, N. J., are puzzled about several daring burglaries committed there of late. On Friday night the residence of Mr. Boardman, on Avenue B, was forcibly entered, and $800 worth of silver-ware, jewelry, and clothing was taken. The night following the residence of George Trembly was broken into. There had been a recent wedding in the house, and all the wedding presents, valued at nearly $500, were among the booty secured by the thieves. Last night the home of Ralph Joyce, near Bayonne City, was visited by the robbers, and clothing and jewelry amounting to $200 were taken. The citizens say the Police are not working up the cases. The Police cannot get on the track of the depredators. It is believed that the burglars are working in gangs, and cross over from Staten Island.

CHASTINE COX TO BE HANGED.

The judgment of the Court of General Sessions, finding Chastine Cox guilty of murder in the first degree in killing Mrs. Jane De Forest Hull, was affirmed yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court. The writ of error was dismissed, and the case was sent back to the General Sessions for the settlement of the time of the execution of the sentence of death already passed upon the prisoner.

HANLAN'S PLANS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 30.—At a reception at Brantford last night, Edward Hanlan, the oarsman, said he had done all he could to have a race with Courtney, but could not get him out. He intended to go to England in the Spring to row Elliott, after which he would go to Australia to row Trickett, and then retire from rowing.

LIVING WITHOUT EATING

A MINNEAPOLIS MAN WHO SAYS HE CAN DO SO.

CHALLENGING DR. HAMMOND TO TEST HIS POWERS—A PHYSICIAN WHO, APPARENTLY, CAN SUBSIST WITHOUT PRACTICE.

Dr. William A. Hammond, of this City, has been challenged to put his theories about the ability of a human being to live any length of time without physical nourishment to a public test. The challenge has been made through a Minnesota paper by a Dr. H. S. Tanner, of Minneapolis, who offers himself as the subject of the test. Dr. Tanner claims to be able to live in comfort without food for at least 30 days, and that he has twice publicly submitted to a test, each time maintaining life, consciousness, health, and the ability to take physical exercise, although totally abstaining from food for the extraordinary period of 42 days. He asserts that Dr. Hammond is all wrong in his published opinions about the power of the human system to endure long fasts. About two years ago Miss Mollie Fancher, of Brooklyn, attracted public attention by her claims to be "a fasting girl," and to possess powers of "second sight." Dr. Hammond probably derided the claims made for the girl, and offered her a reward of $1,000 if she would make a successful attempt, under his supervision, to substantiate them. The challenge was not accepted, and the Fancher case dropped out of sight. The girl's friends, however, have continued to maintain that she does possess the extraordinary powers claimed, and to insist that Dr. Hammond acted disingenuously, because, as they say, he must have known that on the grounds of decency she was compelled to refuse to allow her every movement to be closely watched by him, and a number of other men, for 30 days. Dr. Tanner comes forward now and announces that he has no objection to being watched during the ordeal he proposes for himself by as many men as may be selected for the purpose. He does not want to win the $1,000; he does not want to make any money out of the affair, he says he merely offers himself, in the interests of science, as a living proof of the fallacy of Dr. Hammond's views. He says he will pay his own expenses to and from New-York, and while here, if desired, and makes only a single condition in the whole offer, namely, that there shall be secured for him suitable apartments while he is engaged in the fast. That promised, he offers to do without all food for the period of 30 days; to place himself wholly under the care and supervision of any man or number of men that may be selected, and to allow the experiment to be conducted either publicly or privately. Dr. Tanner says he repeatedly made the above proposition to Dr. Hammond, who did not answer him. He then wrote to Dr. J. R. Buchanan, of this City, and had him make the proposition. This Dr. Buchanan did twice without getting a response. Dr. Tanner then made the challenge through the Minneapolis *Pioneer Press*, and had it republished in New-York yesterday.

A reporter of THE TIMES called upon Dr. Hammond last evening, and showed him a copy of the challenge. He said: "I never claimed, under any circumstances, that it was impossible for a human being to live without food for 30 days. There are over a dozen well-authenticated cases of persons living 40 days and over without food. Men have been confined in coal mines and lived at least 30 days without food. Men have lived without food more than 30 days while buried in avalanches. Insane persons have lived without food for even longer terms. So have hysterical women. I did not make the proposition in the Fancher case as Dr. Tanner states I did. It was claimed that the girl could read the contents of a sealed envelope, besides living a great number of days without food, drink, or sleep. From these claims I knew she was a fraud, and I offered her $1,000 if she would read for me and in my presence the contents of a sealed envelope. That was the offer. If Dr. Tanner, whose name does not occur in the Medical Directory of Minnesota, can do what he proposes, I shall be glad to witness it and to certify to it. But as to denying anything in nature outside of mathematics, I certainly mean to be more cautious than even to deny the possibility of a man's living a whole year without food, no matter how improbable such a thing is. I will accept Dr. Tanner's proposition, provided only that he will submit to reasonable supervision. If he succeeds, I will gladly give a certificate to that effect. If he does not I will not cast any reproach upon him. When the body is perfectly quiet and there is no waste of tissue, the amount of tissue consumed in mere existence is small, and under such circumstances a person can go a long time without food. Dr. Tanner does not say whether or not his proposition includes abstinence from water. If it does, then I would be inclined to deny the possibility of its being successfully carried out. People have lived without water 10 or 12 days, not longer. Without food, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, they have lived much longer. You can publish me as saying that I will gladly accept Dr. Tanner's proposition. He should come on here before the middle of January. I would like to have the experiment tried at the Medical College of the University of the City of New-York. We will see that Dr. Tanner is furnished with as comfortable apartments as he can desire. I would like to have all the watchers in the case selected from among the medical students. They will prove both patient and vigilant, and under their management collusion of all kinds will be out of the question. A certificate of success under circumstances like those ought to be very desirable to Dr. Tanner, if he sincerely believes he can fast for 30 days. And if he does succeed, we will gladly certify to the fact. The students will leave at the end of January, and that is why I would like to have Dr. Tanner come before the middle of the month. The reason I did not answer Dr. Buchanan is because I do not know him." The reporter could not find Dr. Buchanan, his name being in neither the City nor the Medical Directory.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE LAST MEETING—REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS OF PRESIDENT WOOD.

The present Board of Education held its last meeting yesterday afternoon, President Wood in the chair. Among the first things done was to appropriate $1,000 for supplies for sewing for such of the female public schools as desire to have sewing taught. Commissioner Donnelly presented a resolution expressing the thanks of the board to its outgoing President, who had presided over its councils for four years, and had brought with him great scholarly experience and scholarly tastes. The Normal College was especially indebted to him for the influence it wields with the public. Mr. Wood, in reply to the compliment, reviewed in brief the work in the educational department during the year, and made several suggestions which he thought would be useful in its future government. During the last year he attended 184 meetings of the board Trustees, and others in reference to affairs of the department, besides 13 meetings of the College of the City of New-York. The average attendance at the public schools was 115,348. In November, 1,051 pupils were refused admission, because there was no room. This was the fault of the Board of Apportionment, which had refused to appropriate sufficient money. The Normal College and Training Department were in a satisfactory condition, and he recommended the addition of a fourth year to the course in the Normal College. The licensing of female teachers should be transferred to the Faculty of the Normal College. Besides this, female applicants for positions of teachers in the schools ought to go through the same ordeal as teachers in the Normal College. Of 33 ladies who failed to pass an examination in the Normal College, 21 were squeezed through, and received licenses. Mr. Wood recommended some important changes in the Truancy law. Instead of taking truants before Police magistrates, by which means they are brought into contact with criminals, they should be taken before the President of the Board of Education, or, in his absence, the Chairman of the Committee on By-laws, who were to be magistrates in this matter, with power to commit truants. The New-York Juvenile Asylum ought to be obliged by law to receive truants, subject to the control of the board as to time of discharge. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents on Randall's Island has no room for truants in open dormitories, and it was objectionable to have them locked up nightly like felons in cells. If the board had a reformatory institution on Randall's or Ward's Island, or on board a ship moored in the bay, it would be better than any of the existing institutions, but if the necessary funds cannot be furnished by the City, the Legislature ought to authorize the commitment of truants to the Juvenile Asylum upon conditions to be imposed by the Board of Education. The Nautical School had an average attendance of 122 children during the year, and was well managed. The terms of office of School Trustees should not, he said, be five years while those of Commissioners were only three. The former term should be limited to two years, to prevent the formation of rings and the number of Trustees in each ward should be reduced to three. The Presidents deeply felt his severance from the board, and expressed the confidence that were reappointment vested in his colleagues he would have been reappointed and re-elected President. He had received his first commission in May, 1869, and the second in April, 1871, both from Mayor Hall. From Mayor Wickham he also received two commissions in April, 1875, and in November, 1876. He hoped to be again appointed in two years, and although it was a very long future to look into at his time of life, yet, though he looked old, he was still strong and lusty, and he had never applied to his blood hot and rebellious liquors.

A committee, consisting of Commissioners Wetmore, Donnelly, and Maniere, to investigate the matter of John B. Moore, Principal of School No. 61, in Morrisania, who had been fined $50 by a Police magistrate for violently assaulting a saloon-keeper, named Mundschau, who had dunned him for a debt of $18, contracted in buying liquors, delivered their report. They recommended that Mr. Moore be censured. Commissioner Traud presented a petition from several residents in the Twenty-third Ward, speaking favorably of Mr. Moore, but Commissioner Watson declared that Moore's conduct was exceedingly reprehensible, and if overlooked it would serve as a bad example to the pupils, and the Board of Education itself would be criticised by the public. The vote of censure was passed, and then Commissioner Wetmore stated that reports had reached the committee that Moore had conducted himself in a manner unbecoming a citizen and prejudicial to the public interests, and a motion was passed directing the City Superintendent of Public Schools to make an investigation. A vote of thanks to the outgoing Commissioners was also passed.

SIDNEY P. NICHOLS'S CASE.

THE COURTS CAN REVIEW THE ACTION OF THE MAYOR—JUDGE WESTBROOK UPHELD.

The case of Sidney P. Nichols, who was removed from the Board of Commissioners of Police last Spring, has been finally put into shape for trial on its merits by decisions rendered yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Nichols was removed from office by Mayor Cooper in the second week of April, 1879, and the action of the Mayor was approved by Gov. Robinson on April 17. In the following month Mr. Nichols applied to Judge Westbrook, at Albany, for writs of certiorari directed to the Governor and the Mayor for the review of their actions. Judge Westbrook delivered a decision on the motion on Aug. 12. He granted an order for a writ of certiorari to review Mayor Cooper's action, but refused to grant one against the Governor. In a very long and carefully-prepared opinion he set forth arguments to prove that the court had the power to review the proceedings of the Governor as well as the Mayor. His reason for refusing a writ of certiorari against the Governor was that the latter's action would stand or fall with Mayor Cooper's, and that it was only a proper act of delicacy on the part of the court to refrain from using its prerogative to the fullest extent in view of the dignified post of the second respondent before it. After the issuance of the writ of certiorari there was much legal sparring between counsel for Mayor Cooper and Mr. Nichols, consequent upon attempts on the part of the former to have the writ vacated. The venue of the case was finally decided by Judge Westbrook to be in this county, and, sitting at Supreme Court, Chambers, here, he ordered Mayor Cooper to make a return to the writ. Meantime, the Mayor had appealed to the General Term against the order directing the writ to issue. The various motions and counter-motions went on till Sept. 18, when Judge Westbrook made an order directing the Mayor to show cause Sept. 22 why judgment should not be given on his return to the writ reversing his action in removing Mr. Nichols, and restoring the latter to his former place in the Police Board. Anticipating such an order, Mayor Cooper had called upon Gov. Robinson for aid, and the latter had convoked an extraordinary session of the Supreme Court, General Term. After hearing long arguments that body issued a writ of prohibition, restraining Judge Westbrook from hearing a motion for judgment on the compulsory return to the writ made by the Mayor, at the Special Term, Chambers, on the ground that such a motion could not properly be heard there. The writ of prohibition did not, however, stay proceedings on the part of Nichols pending the determination by the General Term of the two appeals taken to it by Mayor Cooper—one from Judge Westbrook's order for the issuance of the writ of certiorari, and the second from his order directing the Mayor to make a return to the writ.

In its decisions rendered yesterday the General Term dismissed both appeals, and at the same time denies a motion made by Nichols' counsel to dismiss the appeal from the order for the writ. In other words, the action of Judge Westbrook in allowing the writ of certiorari to Mayor Cooper is unequivocally affirmed, while his action in compelling the Mayor to make a return is neither firmly upheld nor summarily reversed, but is merely allowed to stand for the subsequent purposes of the action. The opinion of the General Term is delivered per curiam, and reads as follows:

"We are of the opinion that a writ of certiorari may properly be sued out to review the action of the Mayor in cases of this character. The allowance of such a writ rests in the sound discretion of the court to which application is made, and this court will not interfere with the exercise of such discretion in allowing the writ, where is does not appear that it has been palpably abused. Without considering or in any way passing upon the merits of the case, which we think are not properly before us for that purpose, we dispose of the case upon the ground simply that a writ of certiorari would lie in such a case as this, and that the action of the court in granting the same was not an abuse of its discretion. In respect to the order directing the return to be made, it is sufficient to say that a return was made and filed, and by the writ of prohibition heretofore granted in the case the trial of the merits of the proceeding was sent to the proper tribunal. It became quite important to determine whether or not the Judge should, under the circumstances, have directed a return to be made, and we think that a disposition of the case is made by dismissing the appeal from the order. The motion to dismiss the appeal from the order allowing the writ should be denied and order should be affirmed."

The case is now before the Special Term of the Supreme Court, where the hearing on the return of the Mayor to the writ of certiorari will take place.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Dec. 30.—George Noyes, 21 years old, died to-day from the effects of chloroform administered by a dentist while extracting a tooth.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 30.—At Calf Creek, Searcy County, on Dec. 23, the boiler of Benjamin Taylor's saw-mill exploded, instantly killing his son-in-law, Wade Campbell, also Wade Griffin, Kennedy, and Burt Woodward. Campbell was blown about 30 feet, through the top of an apple tree, and one of his hands was found 75 yards distant. Griffin was literally torn to pieces. The other two men were not so badly mangled. The supposed cause of the accident was the inexperience of Campbell, who was temporarily acting as engineer.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30.—Alice Griswold, 18 years old, was killed on the Boston Railroad, in East Providence, this evening, by a car making a flying switch.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Henry A. Smith, 36 years of age, living near Hog River, in Parkville, received word this afternoon that her little boy, 6 years old, had broken through the ice. She rushed from the house upon the ice, and both herself and child were drowned. When Mr. Smith returned from work and learned of the accident he became frantic. He has five young children.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The following reports of street railroads have been received by the State Engineer:

CHRISTOPHER AND TENTH STREETS.

Paid capital	$650,000 00
Funded and floating debt	262,891 53
Receipts from passengers	153,551 86
Receipts from other sources	4,460 26
Payments for transportation	138,325 53
Payments for interest	7,357 83
Payment on account of mortgage on depot	18,500 00

FORTY-SECOND-STREET, MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE.

Capital	$2,500,000
Paid	777,850
Floating debt	60,000

This company was ready to commence the construction of its road, but being unable to obtain the necessary rails was obliged to defer its building until the Spring of 1880.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade, says: "There is little to be said concerning trade during the past week, as, in consequence of the holidays, business is almost at a stand-still. There were a few retail sales of wheat at previous prices. There has been more maize offering, both on the spot and to arrive, and it has declined 6d. Oats also declined 6d. Other feeding stuffs were dull and nominally unchanged. The sales of English wheat during the week were 47,048 quarters at 47s. 1d. per quarter, against 54,384 quarters at 39s. 9d. per quarter for the corresponding week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending Dec. 20 were 1,245,448 hundred-weight of wheat, and 250,875 hundred-weight of flour.

There are now 10,000 miners on strike in the Mons district of Belgium.

DARTMOUTH'S OLD STUDENTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Twenty-three members of the Class of 1859, Dartmouth College, held a reunion in this city this morning. Judge Henry, of the Supreme Court of Vermont, presided, and A. C. Perkins, Principal of the Phillips Academy, Exeter, Vt., acted as Secretary. Speeches were made reviewing the history of the class, and the reunion was one of much interest. The States represented were New-York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire.

REUNION OF OLD SOLDIERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30.—The First Rhode Island Regiment and the First Battery, volunteers at the opening of the rebellion, held a reunion this evening. Gen. Burnside presided, and after supper speeches were made by the President, Gov. Van Zandt, Senator Anthony, Representatives Aldrich and Ballou, Gen. Horatio Rogers, Gen. E. M. Rhodes, Col. William Goddard, Col. C. H. Tompkins, of New-York, and others.

FAILURE OF A NASHVILLE FIRM.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 30.—The firm of N. Hirsch & Co., of this city, to-day made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at from $75,000 to $80,000. Their principal creditors are in New-York and Cincinnati. The failure created great surprise, as Hirsch & Co. were regarded as the leading merchants of the city.

INCREASING ITS CAPITAL STOCK.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, of Michigan, whose office is in this city, voted this morning to increase the capital stock to $2,500,000, represented by 100,000 shares, an increase of 20,000 shares to be issued pro rata to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1879. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors a dividend of $5 per share was declared.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—The Democratic Convention at Booneville to-day nominated John F. Phillips, on the first ballot, to fill the unexpired term of Alfred M. Lay, deceased. Mr. Phillips is the law partner of Senator Vest.

WELCOMES FOR PARNELL

READY FOR THE "OBSTRUCTIONIST."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS RECEPTION—HE IS PRECEDED BY TWO GOVERNMENT REPORTERS.

Arrangements for the reception of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish agitator, have been completed by the Executive Committee. Liberal contributions were received yesterday toward the necessary expenses of the reception. Gilmore's Garden was secured for Sunday evening next, when Mr. Parnell will deliver an address on the Irish land question, and several prominent citizens have been invited to be present to hear Mr. Parnell's views on the subject now agitating Ireland. The Hon. John H. Starin has placed one of his boats at the disposal of the committee, who will, if possible, meet Mr. Parnell on the arrival of the Scythia at Quarantine, and escort him to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, where a reception has been arranged.

Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, yesterday granted the use of the Supreme Court, Chambers, for a meeting to be held by the admirers of Mr. Parnell, the object being to make arrangements for a public reception to be tendered to him in the Academy of Music.

The Atlantic steamer Republic, of the White Star Line, but running the present trip for the Inman service, owing to the accident to the City of Richmond, arrived at Quarantine last night. She left Queenstown on the 19th of December, with mails and passengers. The saloon passengers number about 30, and consist mostly of commercial men returning from the Manchester and other markets in the United Kingdom. The only passengers who come on special business are Mr. William Dillon, barrister, of Dublin, and Mr. W. G. Matthews, of the *Irish Times*. Mr. Dillon is a brother of Mr. John Dillon, who has been for some time associated with Mr. Parnell, member of Parliament, in the land agitation in Ireland, and who, with Mr. Parnell, sailed from Liverpool for New-York on board the Cunard steamer Scythia, on the day after the departure of the Republic. Mr. Parnell and his colleague come to America for the purpose of renewing among the Irish population the movement in which they have been engaged at home. Their sojourn in the United States will probably not exceed a month or six weeks, inasmuch as the member for Meath is anxious to be in London at the opening of Parliament in February. Mr. William Dillon will not take an active part in the United States in the work upon which his brother is engaged with Mr. Parnell. Mr. Matthews will attend the meetings at which Mr. Parnell speaks, acting as the special correspondent of his paper in America. Mr. Parnell's chief reason for wishing to be in England at the opening of Parliament is that he desires to be in his place in the House of Commons should any question be raised—as he has some reason to think there will be—regarding his impeachment for having used what the Crown lawyers may allege to be seditious language on the land question, which the Government may assign as a reason for demanding Mr. Parnell's expulsion from the House or resignation of his seat. Mr. Parnell is the grandson of Admiral Stewart, "Old Ironsides," of the American Navy, and his mother, an American by birth, resides in Bordentown, N. J. He is not the man to retract his words, if accounts be correct, nor to shirk facing any charge made against him. It is reported that he has received official warning to be guarded in the language he may use in addressing his hearers in the United States, as it may be brought against him hereafter. Two Government short-hand writers have been dispatched by the British authorities to follow him through the States, and take down every word they hear him utter.

A delegation from Chicago, comprising Mr. John F. Finnerty, Mr. Stone, editor of the *Daily News*, and a Mr. Fitzgibbon, arrived in this City yesterday for the purpose of presenting an address from the people of Chicago to Mr. Parnell. They visited the Parnell head-quarters at the Astor House, and will accompany the reception committee on the revenue cutter to meet the Scythia at Quarantine.

A DOG'S MOVEMENTS PHOTOGRAPHED.

From the San Francisco Call, Dec. 23.

It will be remembered that some two or three years ago Mr. Muybridge, the photographer, took a series of pictures of ex-Gov. Stanford's celebrated horse Occident, wherein was delineated the position of the limbs of the animal at every stage of the step the likeness being struck so instantaneously that, although the horse was going at a 2:20 gait, the fine line of the whip was not even blurred. The same principle has recently been applied to the coursing of greyhounds, Mr. Muybridge having been experimenting at ex-Gov. Stanford's mansion, Mayfield Grange, Menlo Park, on the action of the celebrated dog Bull-dozer, belonging to Nat Brooks, of this city. The cramped and improbable positions of the dog as shown in the negatives, would scarcely be believed by any one who had not seen the fact recorded by the "unerring finger of light." It is usual to delineate a greyhound extended, but these negatives, among other positions, give the animal with his limbs gathered under him, storing his strength for the spring. The dog is got at speed by holding him on one side, while an attendant takes a rabbit across a line drawn in front of the camera, the ground being covered with a sheet of India rubber, to prevent any dust or pebbles flying up to impair the clear-cut outlines of the picture; the moment the dog passes the front of the camera the fine wire is broken, the electric circuit is complete, and the trustworthy collodion has put the fleeting vision on permanent record. The Occident photographs took all horsemen by surprise, they having no conception of the cramped attitude of the animal in certain stages of his stride, and the ungraceful aspect shown when he is gathering his strength for the bound, and these dog pictures will create a like surprise in the minds of those who have only associated the ideal greyhound with undulating and serpentine grace.

SENDING ROTTEN SHIPS TO SEA.

From the Philadelphia Record, Dec. 30.

Early in the present year, at one of its quarterly meetings, the Philadelphia Ministerial Union appointed a committee to co-operate with existing organizations in attending to the interests of sailors arriving at this port. In reporting progress at the quarterly meeting yesterday morning, the Rev. Joseph Welch said: "I could say something which might send me or some one else to the Penitentiary. Therefore, I think it would be politic for me to be silent. We have heard before now of 'Christian' gentlemen who chartered rotten ships, filled them with goods, fully insured them, and sent them to sea. Of course, they were never heard of again. We had a case of the kind a little while ago. The gentleman who chartered the ship was of foreign birth, not a citizen or a subject of the United States. He is considered of high moral standing, and is on intimate relations with some of the best men of our city. Well, the crew, from the first mate downward, refused to go to sea in the ship he had provided. The matter came to our ears and we employed a lawyer to send a note to this 'gentleman.' He replied to us that there was no international law which would reach him. If we had had the money to support the crew in order to prevent them being sent to jail as witnesses, we would have tested the question whether, as there was no international law, we had not a maritime law which he could feel. The men came near going to sea on that ship from the mouth of the Schuylkill. They got frightened, for the gentleman threatened them, and as he was of their own nationality, they were afraid he would hunt them in their own country. To make a long story short, however, the gentleman in turn got frightened and retired from his position, and the crew shipped on other vessels."

A WOMAN IN TROUSERS.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

Paris has just lost another of her celebrities. Mlle. Foucault, commonly called "*La Femme en Culottes*," has died at Clichy in the midst of her poor tenants. She was the daughter of a Colonel and granddaughter of a General of the first Empire. In 1848 her father died and left her a penniless orphan. She tried all sorts of means to gain an honest living, but failed till one day the idea struck her to assume male attire, and in that disguise she became a corrector for the press in the printing-office of M. Dupont. She remained there two years, when her sex being discovered, she got notice to leave. She subsequently wrote in one or two small prints; then she became a concert hall singer, and finally copyist to Alexandre Dumas, the elder. On leaving the service of the great novelist she again found employment in a printing-office, where she was able to save enough money to buy a small piece of ground at Clichy. Here she built a series of small houses, or rather huts, which she let out to ragpickers, and which are now known as the *Cité Foucault*. Her feats of arms among her turbulent tenants have become legendary. She died, it is said, worth $80,000.

A LARGE LEGACY TO A MINER.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, Dec. 23.

T. J. Cooper, of this city, left last night for London, England, to get the sum of £200,000, left him by will by his first cousin, Charles Barber, late a merchant in Calcutta. Mr. Cooper has been in this city some 16 years. He was for a long time rope-man at the Savage and Hale and Norcross Mines, and of late has occupied the same position at the C. and C. shaft. Mr. Cooper is going on no wild-goose chase. Some two months ago he saw himself advertised for in an English paper, when he wrote to the proper parties and satisfied them that he was the T. J. Cooper they were in search of, and money was sent him by the Court of Chancery on which to go to England and get the amount left him. His father, who resides near Clinton, Iowa, will accompany him to England. Mr. Cooper will return to this city with his windfall, as he leaves his wife and family here. Mr. Cooper was pretty well fixed in this place before the big fire, but since that time he has had it about as rough as any other man working at the mines for wages.

REMEDYING FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—The Board of Trade to-day, by resolution, instructed its Freight Committee to enter into negotiations for the establishment of a lake propeller and barge line between Detroit and Buffalo. It is said that this action grows out of the unfavorable discrimination in rates in force against this city.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 30.—The Commissioners who were appointed to investigate the cattle disease at Haverhill have made a thorough examination, and express the unanimous opinion that the sickness is not pleuro-pneumonia, but was induced by local causes and is not epidemic in character.

MORMONS AND GENTILES

A GREAT PROBLEM THAT AWAITS SOLUTION.

CAUSE OF THE OPPOSITION TO GOV. EMERY—ASPECTS OF LIFE IN UTAH—THE POLYGAMISTS SPREADING OVER THE WEST—WHY THE LAW OF 1862 IS NOT ENFORCED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The position taken by the President in his recent Message in relation to polygamy, the efforts made by the friends of Gov. Emery, of Utah, to procure his reappointment, and those of his opponents to induce the appointment of another candidate, have brought prominently before Congress and the country the Mormon problem, the solution of which, in the opinion of many thoughtful men, presents difficulties of great magnitude. The President's views were expressed as follows: "The continued deliberate violation, by a large number of the prominent and influential citizens of the Territory of Utah, of the laws of the United States for the prosecution and punishment of polygamy, demands the attention of every department of the Government." Referring to the law against polygamy enacted 17 years ago, he remarks that it has been a dead letter, owing to certain difficulties in the way of its enforcement, and adds: "It should be firmly and effectively executed. * * * If necessary to secure obedience to the law, the enjoyment and exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship in the Territories of the United States may be withheld or withdrawn from those who violate or oppose the enforcement of the law on this subject." The law to which the President refers was enacted July 1, 1862, and is as follows: "Every person having a husband or wife living, who marries another, whether married or single, in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of bigamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500, and by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years."

A petition has been sent to the President, asking for Gov. Emery's reappointment, and also one protesting against it. "The Gentiles," said a gentleman well acquainted with the people and customs of Utah, to a representative of THE TIMES, "as a general thing oppose the reappointment of Emery, although there may be some names of Gentiles on the other petition. It is asserted that Emery has been hand-in-glove with the Mormons, but that he has, since the announcement of the President's views, endeavored to affiliate to some extent with Gentiles. Before that announcement he could be found with the Mormons, nine times out of ten. Some years ago the Mormon Legislature enacted a law for the punishment of persons guilty of lascivious cohabitation, fornication, and adultery. It was intended for use against the Gentiles, but when the latter became strong enough to assert their rights in some parts of the Territory, the tables were turned, and the law was applied to the Mormons themselves. The Utah Legislature does not contain a single Gentile. During Gov. Emery's term of office a codification of the existing laws was made by the Mormons, and this law was left out of the codified collection which was submitted to Emery for his signature. He affixed his name and thereby, inasmuch as the collection contained a provision repealing all laws not contained in it, consciously or unconsciously, repealed the obnoxious law. This is one argument which is used against him. Every Mormon newspaper supports him, and the only newspaper sustained by Gentiles is opposed to him.

"The Democratic Party desires to have Utah admitted as a State because it is thought, and with good reason, that the new State could be carried by Democratic national candidates. I have always voted the Democratic ticket, and I intend to continue to do so, but in this scheme I am opposed to the party with which, on this question, the Mormons are in sympathy. It is the opinion of the Gentiles of Utah who oppose Emery's reappointment that he has endeavored to gain favor with those who desire to see the Territory become a State, thinking that he would be chosen as one of the representatives of the State in the United States Senate. Such has been his course, that I feel sure that the Mormons would give him one term as United States Senator, as a reward, but he would never get another. They would fill his place with one of their own kind. If Utah should be made a State, many residents who have passed years there, and by hard work in developing the Territory's mineral resources gained modest fortunes, would seek other homes and stand not upon the order of their going. If necessary they would abandon their property there, for they are convinced that there would be no security for either their property or their lives under unrestricted Mormon rule.

"I find that many persons in the East do not comprehend the extent of Mormon influence in Utah and elsewhere, and have no correct idea of the relative numbers of Mormons and Gentiles in the Territories where the polygamists exist. There is but comparatively little of the great Territory of Utah which is arable land; the remainder is mountains and barren, rich in mineral wealth, but of no value to the husbandmen. The Mormons are engaged in agriculture and stock-raising; they are not interested in mining, by which the Gentiles have so developed the resources of Utah that in 1877 her gold and silver mines yielded over $8,000,000, or nearly one-twelfth of the total product of these metals in that year in the United States. In this industry only California and Nevada were in advance of Utah, and the Territory's mountains are freighted with inexhaustible treasure. But the men who work these mines, together with the other Gentiles in the Territory, are but a handful in comparison with the polygamists. The entire population is estimated at 130,000, and nine-tenths of these are Mormons. If the Territory should become a State, the opposing one-tenth would disappear, for those who would not go of their own accord would be driven out by the saints. The Gentile miners have been at work but eight or ten years, while the Mormons have been settled there three times as long; but the mines already yield more than the industries in which the Mormons are engaged.

"The problem cannot be solved by the growth of the Gentile population, for the polygamists have too good a start, and many of the Gentiles are young men without families, hard at work in the mines. Every year sees the arrival of from 3,000 to 4,000 Mormon converts from Europe, and those already in the Territory do not fail to multiply. While it may be that only in Utah the influence of these people is the preponderating one, yet they are rapidly getting a hold elsewhere. In Idaho, Arizona, and Wyoming they hold the balance of power, and can negotiate successfully with either party. They are colonizing in New-Mexico, and have penetrated even into Mexico itself. Two colonies have settled in the State of Colorado, and the people of that State seem to care nothing for their presence; but the law should be applied to them at once.

"The apathy which marks the attitude of Congress and the people of the States toward this tremendous and growing evil is a never-failing source of surprise to the Gentile of Utah. There is law enough in existence to crush polygamy, if it could be enforced; but in a Territory where nine-tenths of the people are polygamists, it is easy to see what must be the result of trials by jury. Under exceptionally favorable circumstances, two men have been convicted under the law of 1862. One was Reynolds, the Secretary of Brigham Young, whose case went to the Supreme Court for decision. He is now in prison. He was first confined in Nebraska, but Mormon influence secured his return to the Penitentiary near Salt Lake City, so that he could be near his friends. Another was Miles, who married three women in one day, two of them being sisters. But it is almost impossible to secure evidence of polygamous marriages, which are conducted in secret in the Endowment House. There is reason to believe that a record of these marriages is kept, but no Mormon priest on the witness stand has every been able to remember the existence of it. There should be a law to prevent polygamists from serving on juries in cases where men are on trial for polygamy. As well might you try a murderer by a jury of murderers, or a thief by a jury of thieves. The law now requires that the marriage shall be proved, but in view of the insurmountable difficulties which prevent the presentation of such proof, the law should be changed so that evidence of common report shall be sufficient; that is, that evidence to the effect that the accused has been living with two or more women and supporting them, that it is commonly understood that they are his wives, and that the children in the family call the accused father, and some one of the women mother. If such evidence be made sufficient, there will be no trouble in securing convictions.

"Gentiles who stay in the mining districts of Utah are now unmolested, as a general thing, but those who endeavor to settle on arable land anywhere in the Territory are never safe. The Mormons, no longer shooting down Gentiles openly in organized bands of Danites, or murdering women and and children as they did at Mountain Meadows, burn barns and other property of these settlers and drive them away. The Mormon incorporated cities cover almost all the arable land in the Territory, for the Mormons fixed the limits with this end in view, so as to control all the lands desirable for cultivation. Last Summer a man came within the limits of one of these settlements, proclaimed that he was a Mormon, and married a Mormon woman. His neighbors soon found out that he was not a Mormon, and one night, when he was in the rear of his house, they tried to kill him with shot-guns. They did not succeed, and he has not left the settlement, but his friends have urged him to go, and they expect to hear at any time that he has been killed. There are now so many Gentiles in Salt Lake City, Beaver, Corinne, and one or two other cities, that no open persecution of a very serious nature is practiced against them by the saints; but in some of the other settlements nothing protects the Gentile but the proximity of United States military posts, and in others there is no protection at all.

"In case any trouble should arise, the Gentiles want a stronger Governor than Emery, and one upon whom they can rely to stand up and support the laws. I have heard that Gen. Charles Ewing a brother of Tom Ewing, and a Republican, is a candidate, and that ex-Sergeant-at-Arms N. G. Ordway is another. Both are, I think, good men, but the Gentiles ask for anybody but Emery, and long to see a Governor of Utah who will carry out the views expressed by the President in his recent Message."

HOWARD THE BURGLAR.

A VISIT TO HIS DYING WIFE—SOME OF HIS FORMER TRICKS EXPOSED.

William Howard, alias James Smith, the burglar, who pretended to be starving, was before Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. He was arrested on Monday night, on a warrant from the District Attorney's office. Mr. John I. Davenport told of the outburst of sympathy for the prisoner's wife, and said that she was provided for. Howard said nothing, and walked silently away to prison when the magistrate remanded him to await the action of the Grand Jury. Officer Chiardi, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said that he had been deputed to see Mrs. Howard, and offer, on behalf of the society, to take her to the New-York Hospital. Chiardi visited the woman, at No. 172 Mulberry-street. She was in bed, in a back room, pale and weak. She declined Officer Chiardi's offer, and said she was about to move to No. 442 Second-avenue, which had been fitted up for her by friends. She said that if her husband were sent to prison again she would, if strong enough, go to Wisconsin, where she had relatives, who, though poor, would take care of her. She complained of her boy Willie, a lad of 13 years, who, she said, worried her by his misconduct.

Howard has been identified by Detective Richard Field as the man who, in 1870, was arrested with three others for breaking into the office of Martin Y. Bunn, at Jay and Greenwich streets, breaking open a safe, and carrying off the valuable wedding presents of Mr. Bunn's daughter, who had left them there for safe keeping. After his arrest, Howard, who was then known as William Johnson, wrote repeatedly to the daughter of Mr. Bunn, saying that if she would only exert herself to procure his release he would secure her the restoration of the valuable property which had been stolen. Believing his representations, the lady induced ex-Judge Bedford to suspend sentence, and after the release of the prisoner she met him, at his request, to secure the restoration of her property. He met her in the dusk of the evening, and accompanied her to a pawn office in Grand-street, near East River, where he said the property was in pawn. As they approached the pawn office Johnson persuaded her not to lower her reputation by entering a questionable pawn office, and induced her to give him the money to release the goods, and await his return on the street-corner. The lady handed him $170, and walked to the corner to await the restoration of her property. Johnson entered the pawn office but failed to return, and after waiting for over an hour, the lady realized the fact that she had been deceived. Johnson was not seen again for about five weeks, when he was discovered by Detective Richard Field and taken into custody. He was taken before ex-Judge Bedford, the trick he had played was detailed, and he was sentenced to a term of years in State Prison. His picture is No. 500 in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Head-quarters. Immediately on the reassembling of the Court of General Sessions, Assistant District Attorney Bell says Howard, alias Johnson, will be put on trial for the burglary of the store of Mr. Fleming on Christmas Eve.

MORE NEW-JERSEY INDICTMENTS.

AN EX-PRESIDENT AND AN EX-SECRETARY IN THE TOILS.

The Grand Jurors who are now waiting upon the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Jersey City, have presented a new indictment for conspiracy against John Halliard, ex-President of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, and ex-President of the State Insurance Company, and James J. Reid, ex-Secretary of the State Insurance Company. To the operations of Halliard are ascribed the failures of both the bank and insurance company. The indictment was found by the Grand Jurors on Dec. 13, but the parties charged have not yet been arraigned upon it. The reason why they have not been arraigned is, probably, that since the indictment was presented to the court, Halliard has been on trial in the Quarter Sessions before Judge Garretson; and both defendants are under bail already on another indictment. The indictment is based on a transaction which occurred on Dec. 14, 1877. If it had been delayed a day later the finding of the bill would have been barred by the Statute of Limitations, which prevents a prosecution for an offense two years after its commission.

The bill in this case charges a conspiracy to defraud the Jersey City Insurance Company, a concern which transacts business at Montgomery and Hudson streets. Jesse Paulmier was for many years its President. Nathaniel Foote became President when Mr. Paulmier died. In December, 1877, the allegation is, Halliard told Reid that the Jersey City Insurance Company desired to purchase 100 shares of the stock of the State Insurance Company. It was tacitly understood that Mr. Halliard might issue certificates of stock up to the limit prescribed by the charter, without the previous concurrence of the Board of Directors. The board subsequently ratified several issues of stock made by Halliard in anticipation of their approval. When Halliard told Reid of the Jersey City Insurance Company's desire, Reid prepared the certificate for 100 shares of stock of the par value of $50 per share. Halliard afterward declared, so it is said, that the Jersey City Insurance Company had concluded not to purchase. He had inadvertently left the certificate of stock in the office, and agreed to return it to Mr. Reid soon. The issuance of the certificate was not, therefore, made known to the Board of Directors of the State Insurance Company, and they were surprised when it afterward turned up, attached to a note for $3,000 given to the Jersey City Insurance Company by Halliard. The stock had been left with the note, as collateral security, it is claimed, for the $3,000 loan. John E. Cronham, one of the Jersey City Insurance Company Directors, made these facts known to the Grand Jury, and the bill was ordered drawn. Among the assets of the Jersey City Insurance Company were 333 shares of the State Insurance Company's stock. The statement of the company's condition shows 108 shares of this stock, valued at $1,000. The other 225 were not secured, and were not reported as assets.

President Foote stated last evening that suit will be commenced to recover the $3,000 from the State Insurance Company officers. He has information, he says, that the State Insurance Company received the benefit of the loan to Halliard.

PATERSON BURGLARS.

TRYING TO ROB THE OFFICE OF A BREWERY.

A desperate attempt to rob the office of Graham & Co., brewers, in Paterson, N. J., was made on Monday night. The burglars entered the office through the brewery, and were astonished to notice an employe of the establishment, William Pounds, sleeping near the safe. The burglars returned to the brewery, and after some consultation, one of them returned with a long iron bar in his hand. This he raised over the head of the sleeper, and would undoubtedly have dealt him a murderous blow had not another employe, William Van Vader, who was watching the manœuvres of the burglars from a dark corner, screamed in affright, causing the would-be murderer to drop his weapon and seek safety in flight. The burglars were pursued a short distance, when they disappeared in the darkness. In the safe was $2,300 in cash, and there seems to be little doubt that a murder would have been added to a robbery had it not been for the presence of Van Vader. An examination of the weapon with which the life of Pounds was threatened, showed that it was new, as was evidenced by the bright surface, and that it had been made expressly to rob the safe. No clue has so far been obtained to the perpetrators of the attempted robbery and murder.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND RECEPTIONS.

The current week has been distinguished in society by a large number of notable entertainments and receptions. On Monday afternoon a brilliant array of guests were entertained at a reception given by Mrs. Commodore Baldwin, at her residence, No. 560 Fifth-avenue. Last night Mrs. Frederick W. Stevens, No. 2 West Fifty-seventh-street, wife of the well-known Wall-street lawyer, gave a large party at her residence. The house was decorated with palms, ferns, and floral pieces, and supper was provided for about 400 guests. Mrs. A. H. Stevens, No. 14 East Twenty-ninth-street, entertained a large number of guests at a reception given at her residence yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Malcolm Graham entertained between 300 and 400 guests at a reception given at her residence, No. 13 West Seventeenth-street, from 4 to 7 o'clock. There was music, and a supper superintended by Pinard.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE POLICE BOARD.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'S REQUEST FOR THE PAYMENT OF HIS LEGAL EXPENSES.

There was a long meeting of the Board of Police yesterday. Commissioner Voorhis presided. A communication was read from B. Frank Moore, agent in this City of the Louisiana State Lottery, asking that the tickets seized by the Police, and now in the hands of the Property Clerk, be destroyed or so mutilated that they cannot again be used, and that the memorandum-books seized be returned. It was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. The following resolution, offered by Commissioner Voorhis, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Police hereby gives notice that it will entertain applications in writing from private citizens, or public officers having control of buildings or places where large numbers of adults or children are employed or are in the habit of assembling, to connect their buildings or places by means of telegraph with the station-house in the Police precinct wherein the same may be situated, for the purpose of calling for immediate Police aid, in case of personal danger arising from panic or fright, caused by an alarm of fire, or from any other cause, in said buildings or places, the connection by telegraph to be made, maintained, and its operations conducted, under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent of Telegraph of the Police Department, and at the expense of the parties making the same, and to continue during the pleasure of the Board of Police.

Commissioner Voorhis explained that the resolution has particular reference to schools, factories, theatres, &c.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment notified the Board of Police that they had rescinded the resolution by which they had transferred $20,800 to the appropriation for election expenses for the purpose of meeting the increased expense arising from the increased number of election districts. The Controller will, therefore, not be able to pay all of the Inspectors and Poll Clerks who served at the late election.

An offer was received from William L. Brockway, of $1 a cart-load, for the tin tomato and fruit cans gathered by the employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau, at the dumps.

A communication was presented by Capt. Alexander S. Williams, asking the Board of Police to pay his legal and other expenses in defending himself, before the Court of General Sessions, against the unjust charge of assault made against him by Samuel S. Whitehurch in connection with the assault committed upon Charles W. Smith, during the First Division's parade, last Fall. The Captain in his communication says that what he did on the occasion referred to was done in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the department, and as he was acquitted after a three days' trial and commended for his conduct by the Judge who presided at the time, the Board of Police should either pay the expenses incurred in his defense or request the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate a sum of money for that purpose. The bill of items is as follows: Counsel fees, $1,500; services of physicians, $105; coach hire, $25; survey of Madison-square, $70; stenographers' notes at the General Sessions, $90; stenographer's notes at the trial before the Police Commissioners, $50; incidental expenses, fees, fares, &c., $45; total, $1,885.

Commissioner French asked the Chairman whether the board had any power to pay this bill. Commissioner Voorhis said that he thought not, as there has been no money appropriated for that purpose. Commissioner French said that he was under the impression that the board did not possess the authority to pay the bill, and he, therefore, moved that the bill be transmitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with the request that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated to pay the same. Mr. French said, "I look upon this as an exceptional case. There was an amount of public opinion manufactured against the Captain never equaled in any case that has come to my knowledge in the whole of my public career, and I think that the money ought to be refunded." Commissioner Wheeler was of the same opinion, but Commissioner Voorhis thought that Capt. Williams should have asked the Board of Police to assign him counsel to defend him before employing private counsel, and the board would doubtless have turned the case over to the Counsel to the Corporation. Commissioner French said that it was a case of life or death to the officer under indictment, and he well knew that the office of the Corporation Counsel was so overburdened with cases that his case could not receive proper attention. The Board of Police had sent cases to that office for opinion last July, and they had not yet received the opinions. Commissioner Voorhis combated the resolution on the ground that it would be establishing a precedent that would cost the City thousands of dollars. Capt. Williams called the attention of Mr. Voorhis to the fact that the precedent had already been established in the case of Police Commissioners Erhardt, Wheeler, and Nichols, who were cited to appear before ex-Mayor Ely, and, after the charges were dismissed, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated the money to pay their legal expenses. This was also the case in the matter of the Board of Aldermen, and in the case of the Board of Excise, the members of which were indicted, and after their acquittal the City paid for their defense, notwithstanding the fact that the Board of Excise have a special counsel. After some further discussion, the motion to refer the bill to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with the request to make an appropriation to pay the same, was lost, Messrs. French and Wheeler voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Voorhis and MacLean in the negative. The communication was ordered on file.

Against Patrolman Laydon, of the Fourteenth Precinct, there were two charges, one for intoxication and the other for neglect of duty. He was dismissed on the first charge, and then Commissioner MacLean moved to dismiss him on the second charge. Commissioner Voorhis declared this motion out of order, as it was not in accordance with common sense to dismiss a man who had ceased to be a member of the force. Mr. MacLean explained the object to be that in the event of the case being decided against the board by the courts in one case, they could fall back on the second dismissal. He appealed from the decision of the Chairman, and the Chair was overruled. Laydon was then dismissed for the second time. Similar action was taken in the case of Patrolman Bernard Meehan, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S WORK.

COMPLAINTS, INDICTMENTS, CONVICTIONS, AND SENTENCES FOR THE YEAR 1879.

The annual report of the business transacted in the District Attorney's office during the year ending to-day gives the following result: Number of complaints received, 3,464; number of indictments found by Grand Jury, 2,240; number of persons convicted, 1,552. Sentences: Capital punishment, 2; State Prison for life, 12; 10 years and upward, 21; 5 years to 10 years, 70; 2½ years to 5 years, 273; 1 year to 2½ years, 220; penitentiary, 5 years and upward, 5; 1 year to 5 years, 242; less than 1 year, 263; City Prison, 34; fines, 102; sent to House of Refuge, 32; to Catholic Protectory, 35; to Juvenile Asylum, 2; to House of good Shepherd, 1; State Reformatory at Elmira, 158; sentences suspended, 77; remanded for sentence, 3; total, 1,552.

Among the more important of the cases in which trials and conviction were had during the year are those of Chastine Cox and Pietro Balbo, convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged; Angelo Spagnolo, Le Jeanne Francisco, Felix Lavelle, John Smith, Philip Whitney, Domineo Porcello, and John S. Downing, all convicted of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter in the first, and sentenced to State Prison for life; Mme. Berger, Dr. Bradford, and Frank Cosgrove, for the Vicky Connors malpractice case; Mme. Christina Eckhardt, alias Bolemious, and Dr. William Fayen, for the Minnie Pape malpractice; John Hope and William Kelly, for the Manhattan Bank burglary; Joseph and Mary Volkmar, for the attempted poisoning of Charles E. Blair; Cohen Davis, for perjury in connection with the East Side fire-bugs; Henry Barton, burglary, 20 years; Denis Dorgan, burglary, 18 years; John Benson, burglary, 10 years. In addition to these, convictions were obtained in the cases of John Sheridan and the gang of thieves implicated in the daring burglaries at the residences of prominent citizens in the absence of their occupants during the Summer. The remaining cases comprise all grades of offenses from grand larceny to highway robbery. Owing to the illness of the late Recorder during the year the entire business of the Court of General Sessions was disposed of by City Judge Cowing and County Judge Gildersleeve, who sat continuously.

ARREST OF A SNEAK-THIEF.

On Monday night, Detective O'Neil and Officer Coughlin arrested, in Waverley-place, Dominick Kilogan, a sneak-thief. They found him in possession of two overcoats, and as he refused to say where he got them, they took him to the Charles-Street Station-house. It was then ascertained that he was wanted for many larcenies. The overcoats he had stolen from Dr. E. Bowe, at No. 99 Mercer-street, Jersey City. Recently he robbed Mr. Rutter, of No. 152 West Thirteenth-street, of apparel. He has also robbed Mr. F. Herman, of No. 340 West Fourteenth-street; Mr. Henry Leslie, of No. 230 West Thirty-fifth-street; Mr. John Mead, of No. 251 West Thirty-first-street; the Rev. Dr. Bell, of No. 222 West Twenty-second-street; Mr. William Turner, of Barrow-street, Jersey City, and Justice A. Q. Garrison, of Palmier-place, Jersey City. He is the thief who snatched a portemonnaie from the hand of Ada Dyas, the actress, in front of the Clarendon Hotel several years ago. He was once a partner of Daniel Kerrigan in a night-house enterprise. He has squandered much money in debauchery. Justice Bixby held him in $1,500 on each of the two charges.

CHARGE AGAINST A DETECTIVE.

On Dec. 6 Capt. Kealy and a squad of Central Office detectives closed the main office of the Louisiana Lottery Company, at No. 319 Broadway, and seized a large number of lottery tickets and considerable money. The raid was made chiefly on the complaint of Patrick E. Burns, of No. 9 Murray-street, a detective employed by a William-street detective agency. Burns swore in court that he bought a ticket of one Richard H. Wilde, and a man whom he identified as such was held. Yesterday Burns was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, having been arrested on a warrant charging him with perjury, on the complaint of Mr. Wilde. Wilde swore that at the time of Capt. Kealy's raid he was in Chicago, and that consequently Burns swore falsely when he said that he [Wilde] had sold him a lottery ticket on the day of the raid. The case was adjourned for examination. Mr. Burns says his arrest is intended to cast a suspicion upon his testimony before the Grand Jury.

THE ORPHANS' HOME.

OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church held its twenty-eighth anniversary yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the institution, Forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue. The proceedings were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of St. Clement's Episcopal Church, and the room was filled with the friends of the asylum, the most of whom were ladies. The children belonging to the institution were seated on a pyramid of benches, reaching almost to the ceiling, in the rear of the presiding officer's desk, the boys on one side and the girls on the other. They were all dressed in holiday attire, and looked neat, cheerful, well and happy. After the opening exercises had been concluded, and several hymns had been sung by the children, the annual reports for the year were read. According to the report of the Secretary there are at present 138 children in the Asylum and Home—56 boys and 82 girls. During the year, 37 children had been admitted and were provided with situations, and 42 were returned to their friends, having attained the age of 12 years, at which period the rules provide that they shall leave the institution and begin to earn their own living. One death—that of a little boy who died of heart disease—only occurred during the year. The children are under the immediate care of a matron and three female teachers, and there are seven domestics employed in the work of the house. In the school-room the little ones are taught spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, sewing, singing, and the Church catechism. The Treasurer reported that the receipts of the past year had been a little over $22,000. The actual running expenses of the institution were $14,958, and there was a balance in bank of $913 63. The report of the Trustees of the permanent fund showed that the income from the interest account for the past year had been $21,084 32. The securities on hand amount to $257,000 invested in United States, New-York City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City bonds.

Dr. Janvrin, the Medical Superintendent, reported that the almost total exemption from serious and fatal sickness so long experienced by the home was undoubtedly due to the good sanitary condition of the premises, the simple and healthful mode of living, and the unremitting care of those to whom are intrusted the carrying out of the regulations which have for so long a time proved well suited to the children.

The reading of the reports was followed by brief addresses by the Rev. Dr. Eaton, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of St. Ann's Episcopal Church for Deaf Mutes, and the Rev. Henry Mottet, of the Church of the Holy Communion. The children then sang a new carol, written for the occasion, and the exercises closed with the benediction. After singing a few more songs, the children were conducted to one of the class-rooms adjoining the chapel, where a large Christmas tree, hung with presents, had been prepared for them. More singing followed, and then the presents, consisting of toys, confectionery, bon-bons, &c., were distributed, and each little heart was made happy by the possession of some pretty and appropriate gift from the hands of their indulgent patrons.

Officers for the ensuing year were also elected, as follows:

Committee of Advice.—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of the diocese; the Rev. Henry Hobart, D. D., honorary member; the Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Tuttle, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, the Rev. Dr. Theodore A. Eaton, Mr. Adam Norrie, Mr. William Alexander Smith, Mr. Stephen P. Nash, and Mr. Frederick W. Stevens.

Board of Twelve Trustees.—Mrs. Eugene Dutilh, Mrs. Thomas J. Owen, Miss Anne M. Barnes, Miss Anna Potter, Mrs. Henry Owen, Mrs. John Warren, Miss Julia Rhinelander, Mrs. Joseph Grafton, Mrs. Henry B. Renwick, Mrs. Henry J. Fearing, Miss Anna L. Peck, and Miss Arabella Ludlow.

There was also elected a Board of Managers, composed of ladies representing all the Episcopal churches in the City.

DEATH FROM FEVER.

THE BRIG MONITOR'S FATAL TRIP TO THE TROPICS.

A death from fever occurred on board the brig Monitor, which arrived from Miragoane yesterday, while she was leading at that port, and there were two more deaths during her passage here. She left New-York for Port Spain with a general cargo in September. After discharging her cargo there she went to Miragoane in ballast. There was no sickness at the latter port when the brig arrived there, and she at once began receiving a cargo of logwood and coffee. A few days afterward a French sailing vessel arrived. Her master was taken sick while he was on shore, and died there. Two sailors belonging to the Frenchman were also taken sick and died of the same sort of fever which carried off their Captain. The disease resembled yellow fever in some particulars, but it was considered by some as a malarial fever. A death also occurred on board of a three-mast schooner which was anchored near the Frenchman. During the first week of December, Henry Claussen, a German sailor, belonging to the Monitor, was taken sick with this fever. There was no hospital on shore, but Capt. Alberts sent for the nearest doctor who could be found. The latter prescribed for Claussen, but he died on the 7th, and his body was sent on shore for burial. On the 14th the brig had received her cargo and she put to sea, her crew being glad to leave so unhealthy a port. Adolph Ellerhausen, a Norwegian sailor, was taken sick on the second day out, and was obliged to give up work. He showed the symptoms of the fever of which his shipmate had died at Miragoane. He was sinking fast, when the second mate, John Smith, was attacked by the same disease. On the 17th Ellerhausen died, and two days afterward he was followed by the second mate, who was a native of Germany. Both were buried at sea. No one had been shipped in port to take the place of the man who died there, and the brig was very short-handed. In addition to all this, the Captain was taken sick, and the steward was also unwell. Only the mate and four sailors were able to do duty, and they were all more or less ill from chills. Capt. Alberts decided to put into Charleston, but the wind changed and became unfavorable for that port. He then began to recover, and he concluded to keep on his course. The heavy sails were only partially set, as the crew would have been unable to handle whole sails in a heavy gale. Bad weather was experienced during the remainder of the passage, but the Monitor succeeded in reaching Quarantine, where she was thoroughly fumigated. Capt. Alberts then came up to the City to report to his agents, Moses & Cohen, No. 105 Water-street, and the brig was towed to the Erie Basin. When first attacked by this fever the men had chills, which were followed by intense thirst. They were unable to retain any of the water which they drank. They afterward vomited, like those suffering from yellow fever. The two seamen on the Monitor died comparatively easy, but the second mate was very delirious during the last two days of his illness, and frequently threw up quantities of blood. When the Captain was taken sick his men despaired of reaching port.

BENJAMIN MAYER'S CASE.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AFFIRMED.

The judgment of conviction passed upon Benjamin Mayer last Spring, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was affirmed yesterday by a decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court. Mayer was a member of the firm of Hirsch & Mayer, wholesale dealers in dry goods. He is charged with false pretenses on a grand scale, and he was convicted on an indictment charging him with having fraudulently obtained a large quantity of goods from the firm of Converse, Stanton & Davis. The evidence of the member of this firm who sold him goods was that Mayer told him that Hirsch & Mayer were solvent, having $25,000 over all liabilities, and that it was by such representations he was induced to let Mayer and his partner have the goods. The testimony of a large number of merchants was given to show that Mayer made similar representations to them and thus procured their goods. Very soon after the making of those representations, Hirsch & Mayer made an assignment, and the assets were found to be far below their liabilities. The case for the defense was that when Hirsch & Mayer took an account of their assets and liabilities, about the 1st of January, prior to the business transaction on which the indictment against Mayer was based, they found that their assets exceeded their liabilities by $25,000, but that by unfortunate ventures they lost that amount within a short time. Upon conviction Mayer was sentenced to State Prison for two years and to pay a fine of $6,000.

The prisoner has a large number of wealthy friends, and they procured his release on very large bail, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term. The appeal was based mainly on the ground that error was committed on the trial in admitting testimony other than that which bore directly upon the offense charged in the indictment. The General Term, in an opinion written by Judge Ingalls, holds that the testimony was properly allowed to be put in, and that they could not assume that the jury had applied it to the prejudice of the prisoner. The court holds, also, that as the falsity of Mayer's pretenses was clearly proved on the trial, the judgment of the lower court must be affirmed.

THE DICKIE WILL CONTESTED.

The trial of the contest of the will of Patrick Dickie, deceased, a wealthy retired merchant, at one time engaged in the drug business, was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. The testator died in 1874, leaving an estate valued at about $1,000,000. He bequeathed the income of this property to several of his children, but left one of them without any provision, and the will is contested on the ground of the testator's mental incapacity. Anna Kenny, a domestic formerly in the service of the Dickie family, testified that about the year 1867 Mr. Dickie was ill, and from that time on acted strangely. He dismissed his housekeeper, a Mrs. Kettle, under the belief or pretense that she was an English spy, and that she kept gunpowder in her trunks. On another occasion a barrel of flour was sent to the house, and the witness, supposing it had been ordered for the family, received it. The fact was that it came there through mistake of a grocer's clerk, but as soon as Mr. Dickie saw it he ordered it out of the house, insisting that there was a dead man in the barrel, and that the girls should not have received it. He formed an aversion for pepper also, claiming that it was poison, and once discharged a cook for using pepper in a dish of food that she had prepared. The sister of the witness—Mary Kenny—was also examined, and corroborated the testimony given by Anna. Jay L. Cumming, a provision-dealer, testified as to some difficulty he experienced in securing a lease from Mr. Dickie of one of the latter's buildings in Chambers-street, owing, as he believed, to Mr. Dickie's inability to understand his own business interests. The case will be continued to-day.

COPYING OLD RECORDS.

EXTORTIONATE BILLS FOR BROOKLYN TAX-PAYERS TO SETTLE.

Some time before election much indignation was aroused by the enormity of the bills sent to the Kings County Board of Supervisors by County Clerk Delmar for copying old records in his office. Delmar got the bill passed authorizing him to do this copying, for which he charged 10 cents a folio. Already the county has paid over $50,000 on this useless work. Supervisor McDonald had a committee appointed to investigate the matter, and unearthed such enormities in connection with the scheme that Judge Moore, whose consent was necessary under the law, stopped the copying. After the election, Judge Moore quietly gave his consent to resume the copying of the old records. Delmar at once put a large force of clerks at the copying, and will keep them hard at work up to the last hour of his term, which ends to-day. One of the items the Board of Supervisors ordered to be paid by the County Treasurer yesterday was $17,798 41 for this copying. Mr. Delmar will no doubt so improve the last hours of his administration that his bill to the next Board of Supervisors will represent a handsome sum.

THE SHIP-OWNERS' COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by ship-owners and merchants to remedy the present pilotage abuses met yesterday in the Maritime Exchange, with Mr. Thomas P. Ball in the chair. The Secretary reported that he had received a large number of letters in response to the circular letters sent to merchants in sea-port towns, asking their assistance in the procuring of the passage by Congress of a bill to do away with compulsory pilotage. These letters promised co-operation and denounced the present system. Among those who have written are Joseph A. Roberts & Co., Savannah; Hyer Brothers, Pensacola; George B. Fisher, Jacksonville; Lord & Coggswell, Newport; A. C. Danner & Co., Mobile, and Joseph Eaton, Jr., Narragansett. The letters were put on file. Mr. Ball withdrew his resignation as a member of the committee, and Mr. Henry W. Loud resigned. The Secretary was instructed to request the Board of Trade and Transportation, and the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade to appoint committees on pilotage abuses, and to invite the committees of the Chamber of Commerce, the Ship-Owners' Association, and the Produce Exchange to attend the meetings of the Ship-Owners' and Merchants' Committee, and an adjournment was then had.

NEW YEAR'S CHIMES.

Mr. Albert Meislahn, Jr., will play the following on Trinity Church chimes, commencing at 11:30 P. M. to-night:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. "Evening Bells."
3. Air by De Beriot.
4. "Blue Bells of Scotland."
5. "Old Dog Tray."
6. "Little Maggie May."
7. "Child of the Regiment."
8. "Old Folks at Home."
9. "Happy New-Year to Thee."
10. Scotch Melody, (from "Guy Mannering.")
11. "Lot is Lee."
12. "The harp that once through Tara's halls."
13. "Yankee Doodle."
14. "Home, Sweet Home."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat in fair demand, but lower and heavy; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30½; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 30⅝, cash; $1 31, January; $1 32⅞, February; No. 3 do., $1 16; Rejected, 96c.@99c. Corn dull, weak, and lower at 39⅞c.@40c., cash and January; 40⅝c., February; 45⅞c.@46c., May; Rejected, 37c. Oats dull, weak, and lower at 33c., cash; 35⅛c., January; 36c., February; 40c., May. Rye and Barley steady and unchanged. Flax-seed firmer; pure, $1 48@$1 49. Dressed Hogs in light demand, but holders firm at $5 20@$5 40. Pork heavy, active, but weak and lower at $13 25 asked, cash and January; $13 42½@$13 45, February; $13 62½@$13 65, March. Lard heavy, active, but weak and lower at $7 40, cash; $7 45@$7 47½, January; $7 57½@$7 60, February; $7 70@$7 72½, March. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders, $4 30; Short Rib, $6 70; Short Clear, $6 80. Eggs, 16c.@22c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 154,000 bushels; Corn, 255,000 bushels; Oats, 44,000 bushels; Rye, 4,300 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 77,000 bushels; Oats, 46,000 bushels; Rye, 2,600 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Flour—Good demand; sales 900 bbls.; unchanged. Wheat dull; buyers and sellers apart; no sales made, holding No. 1 Duluth at $1 43; No. 1 hard Duluth, $1 45; Red and Amber Winter at $1 38@$1 45; White Winter, $1 40@$1 47. Corn easier; sales, 2,500 bushels old No. 2 Western at 53½c.; 500 bushels new do. at 50c., on track. Oats firm; No. 2 Western held at 45c.; State, 46c.@48c. Barley—Moderate inquiry; quoted: State, 65c.@80c.; Canada, 70c.@90c.; No. 2 Western, 80c.@90c. Rye nominally held at 90c. for No. 1 Milwaukee. Mill-feed selling at city mills, coarse, $16@$17; fine, $16@$17; finished, $17@$18. Corn-meal quoted: Coarse, $1 05@$1 10; fine, $1 15@$1 20; New Process, $1 50@$1 60. Railroad Freights quotable: Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7c., to New-York. Receipts by Railroads—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 27,600 bushels; Corn, 38,400 bushels; Oats, 10,800 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 62,900 bushels; Corn, 141,900 bushels; Oats, 16,800 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Flour easier. Wheat lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 34¾, cash; $1 35⅞, January; $1 39⅞@$1 40⅛, February; No. 3 do., $1 25¼@$1 25⅛. Corn lower at 35⅛c.@35⅜c., cash; 35⅞c.@36c., January; 38c., February; 43⅞c.@44⅛c., May. Oats lower at 37½c., cash; 37⅞c.@37⅞c., January; 38⅞c., February. Rye dull at 81c. bid. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 07. Pork lower at $13 25. Lard nominally lower at $7 35. Bulk-meats dull and lower; Shoulders, $4 10@$4 20; Clear Rib, $6 50@$6 60; Clear Sides, $6 80@$6 70. Bacon lower; no sales. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—Flour dull; sales, 400 bbls. White at $6 75. Wheat lower; Extra White Michigan nominally $1 37⅞; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 37; $1 36⅞ bid; December held at $1 37; $1 36⅞ bid; January, $1 37¼; February, $1 41⅞; March, $1 44¼; May, $1 49; Milling No. 1, $1 32; No. 1 Amber, $1 40; No. 2 Red, $1 40¼. Corn quiet and steady; No. 1 Yellow, 49½c.; High Mixed, 48c.@48½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 48c.; No. 2 do., 46c. Oats easier; No. 1 White, 41½c.; No. 2 do., 40c.; No. 1 Mixed, 39⅞c.; No. 2 do., 38c. Clover-seed dull; prime, $5; choice, $5 35. Dressed Hogs firm and advancing at $5 40@$5 45. Receipts—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 800 bushels; Oats, 2,900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 1,600 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat in active demand at $1 33@$1 36; receipts, 4,800 bushels; shipments, 2,700 bushels. Corn steady at 40c.@42c. Oats quiet at 38c.@39c. Rye steady at 92c. Barley dull at 90c. Pork dull at $13 20@$13 25. Lard dull and nominal at 7¼c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 6⅝c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c. Bacon dull and nominal; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c. Green-meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Sides, 6¼c.; Hams, 7¼c.@7⅞c. Whisky active, firm, and higher at $1 06. Butter firm and unchanged. Sugar steady; hards, 10¾c.@11c.; New-Orleans, 6⅞c.@7c. Hogs quiet; common, $3 75@$4 20; light, $4 20@$4 40; packing, $4 35@$4 55; butchers', $4 55@$4 65; receipts, 10,455 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, but closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 30¾; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 30⅞; No. 2 do., $1 29⅞, December; do. do., $1 29½, January; do. do., $1 31½, February; No. 3 do., $1 15; No. 4 do., $1 07½; Rejected, 94c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 40c. Oats dull; No. 2, 33⅞c. Rye 1c. lower; No. 1, 80c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 77c. Provisions lower. Mess Pork dull at $13 10, cash; $13 35, February. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 40, cash; $7 55, February. Hogs dull and easier at $4 40@$4 75. Dressed Hogs lower at $5 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 82,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Flour steady; clear, $5 25@$7; No. 1 Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Amber Winter, $7@$7 50; White Winter, $7 25@$7 75; Double Extra, $7 50@$8; New Process, $8@$9; Graham, $7@$7 50; sales, 300 bbls. Wheat firm; White and Red State at $1 47. Corn unchanged. Barley dull; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 bright Canada at 94c.; No. 1 bright Canada held at $1; No. 1 Canada, 88c.; No. 2 Canada, 82c. Rye scarce. Corn-meal—$25, bolted; $24, unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $20. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 45c.; to New-York, 35c.; to Albany, 30c. Shipments—Flour, 700 bbls.; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Dec. 30.—Wheat quiet; Amber Michigan, December, $1 39¼; No. 2 Red, spot, $1 40¼; January, $1 41; February, $1 44¼; March, $1 47½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 39; Western Amber, $1 40¾; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 41½. Corn dull; High Mixed, 42c.; No. 2, spot and January, 41½c.; May, 47½c.; No. 2 White, 44½c.; Rejected, 41c. Oats dull; No. 1, 38¼c. Clover-seed dull; Prime held at $5 10. Dressed Hogs held at $5 35. Receipts—Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 30@$1 33. Corn quiet; White, 47c.; Mixed, 46c. Oats quiet; White, 42c.; Mixed, 40c. Rye quiet at 90c. Pork steady at $13 50@$13 75. Lard firm; choice Leaf, 8½c.@8⅝c., keg, 9¼c. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 4½c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c.@7c. Bacon—None here. Sugar-cured Hams, 10½c. Whisky higher at $1 05.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30.—Oats held firmer at 54c.@55c. Hay quiet and weak; Choice, $24 50@$25. Sugar-cured Hams easier; Canvased, 10c.@10¾c. Molasses firmer; Common, 25c.@28c.; Centrifugal, 26c.@33c.; fair, 31c.@32c.; prime to choice, 34c.@42c. Bran dull and lower, at 77½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, $1 50 per $1,000 discount; bankers' sterling, $4 81¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 42c. Resin firm; Strained, and good Strained, $1 25. Crude Turpentine steady; hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip, $2 60. Tar steady at $1 10. Corn firm; prime White, 59c.; Mixed, 57c.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 30.—Printing Cloths have been in good demand, with sales of 75,000 pieces at 4⅞c., the market closing very firm at 5c. and 4¾c. asked for the respective qualities.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Petroleum steady; Standard White 9¾c.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 30.—Whisky steady at $1 09.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	10	Oil-cake, pkgs.	751
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	471	Oil, Lard, bbls.	100
Beans, bbls.	308	Pork, pkgs.	2,650
Bees-wax, pkgs.	5	Beef, pkgs.	436
Cotton, bales	6,789	Cut-meats, pkgs.	5,214
Copper, bbls.	65	Lard, tcs.	1,703
Eggs, pkgs.	814	Lard, kegs	118
Flour, bbls.	23,245	Butter, pkgs.	2,973
Wheat, bushels	68,950	Cheese, pkgs.	2,728
Corn, bushels	136,800	Dressed Hogs, No.	298
Oats, bushels	43,200	Rice, tcs.	105
Rye, bushels	2,900	Rice Flour, pkgs.	206
Malt, bushels	500	Sugar, hhds.	280
Barley, bushels	1,650	Syrup, hhds.	200
Peas, bushels	1,800	Spelter, pcs.	864
Oat-meal, bbls.	125	Skins, bales	3
Grease, pkgs.	120	Starch, pkgs.	1,807
Grass-seed, bags	1,937	Stearine, pkgs.	200
Hides, bales	277	Sumac, bags	154
Hops, bales	129	Tallow, pkgs.	154
Leather, sides	12,932	Tobacco, hhds.	26
Moss, bales	49	Tobacco, pkgs.	44
Molasses, hhds.	3,287	Whisky, bbls.	720
Resin, bbls.	230	Wool, bales	8
Oil, bbls.	76		

ASHES—Unchanged; dull.

BRICKS—A very firm, but quiet market has been reported since our last in this interest.

CANDLES—Quiet at former rates.

COAL—Held more confidently, for January delivery, but without much animation.

COFFEE—Trade has been quite dull, with values quoted barely steady, with Rio, ordinary cargoes, quoted at 14c.; fair, 15½c.; good, 16c.; prime, 16½c.; Santos, fair to good, 15½c.@18c. ℔ lb.... Week's receipts of Rio and Santos here, 102,454 bags; sales, 16,487 bags; stock in first hands here this morning, 247,541 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 341,018 bags; stock in second hands here, 189,429 bags; and at Baltimore, 83,279 bags. Afloat and loading for United States to Dec. 4, 187,041 bags; purchased for United States to Dec. 27, (6,000 bags Santos,) 16,000 bags, making the total visible supply, 766,760 bags. Delivered from warehouse during the week: Baltimore, 5,163 bags; New-York, 17,031 bags, or a total of 22,194 bags....Of Maracaibo 1,150 bags sold at 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—In the option line business has been moderately active, but at a further reduction of 4@6 points....Early deliveries have been very quiet at a decline of 1-16c. ℔ lb....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 840 bales, including 40 bales to spinners and 800 bales to speculators....Low Middling quoted at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Strict Low Middling at 12 5-16c.@12 7-16c.; Middling at 12½c.@12⅝c.; Fair at 14⅛c.@14⅜c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 119,200 bales, basis of Middling.... The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 26,918 bales, and thus far this week have been 87,866 bales, (against 106,923 bales same time the previous week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 3,114,621 bales, against 2,642,125 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 18,564 bales; to the Continent, 7,966 bales; to France, 3,481 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 873,445 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 132,857 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
December	3,300	12.43@12.47
January	17,400	12.44@12.51
February	25,900	12.69@12.80
March	35,900	12.95@13.06
April	16,500	13.14@13.25
May	13,400	13.34@13.44
June	3,100	13.49@13.56
July	800	13.63@13.68
August	800	13.74@13.78

Transferable orders issued at 12.50.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
December	12.50@12.51	12.50@....
January	12.54@12.56	12.51@12.52
February	12.83@12.84	12.76@....
March	13.08@13.09	13.02@13.03
April	13.27@13.28	13.22@13.23
May	13.48@13.49	13.40@13.41
June	13.62@13.64	13.54@13.55
July	13.72@13.74	13.64@13.66
August	13.82@13.84	13.75@13.76

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

December	12.55	May	13.58
January	12.61	June	13.71
February	12.88	July	13.75
March	13.14	August	13.86
April	13.36		

Closing Prices of Cotton (New Crop) in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Strict Ordinary	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Good Ordinary	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Good Ordinary	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Low Middling	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Strict Low Middling	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Middling	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Middling	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Strict Good Middling	13	13⅛	13⅛
Middling Fair	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Fair	14⅛	14¼	14¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 9-16	Low Middling	11⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	11 5-16	Middling	12 1-16

FERTILIZERS—Have been inactive, but quoted essentially unchanged in price.

FISH—Business has been slow since our last in the leading kinds at, however, generally firm rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A restricted movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have been somewhat irregular, in instances a trifle weaker, though not offered with much urgency, notwithstanding the sharp reaction in Wheat values, which mainly affected the Winter grades. Favorite trade and Family Extras were held quite confidently, as not plenty, and wanted to a moderate extent....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,900 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 1,250 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $6@$6 50, the latter for very choice, mainly at $5@$6 25; Standard Extra, last half of January delivery, quoted at $6 bid; 1,200 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 75@$7 15 for fair to fancy, and South American brands at $6 90@$7 25, (the latter for very choice,) and ordinary to fancy English brands at $6 10@$6 50; 2,250 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, these at $6 10@$7 25, the latter for fancy, mainly at $6 15@$6 75; 1,850 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $6 85@$8 for ordinary to very choice, mostly at $7 25@$7 75;) 300 bbls. fair, to arrive, went at $7 35; 950 bbls. Patent Extras at from $7 40@$9 25, the latter for fancy, mostly at $7 85@$8 50, 250 bbls. of a fancy brand went at $9; 3,450 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $6 25@$8 25, mostly at $6 85@$7 75; (100 bbls. Extra Genesee went at $7, to the trade;) 700 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $7 40@$9 25, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 50@$8 50;) 600 bbls. Superfine, these chiefly at $5 50@$5 90 for poor to very choice Spring, and $5 60@$6 90 for ordinary to very choice Winter Wheat; 900 bbls. No. 2, these at $4 60@$5 for inferior to very choice Spring, and $4 75@$5 10 for Winter, the latter for very choice; (125 bbls. Michigan went at $5 10;) and unsound and Sour Flour at from $4 35@$6 15, mostly Extras at $5 50@$6....Southern Flour has been moderately active and steady....Sales reported of 1,250 bbls. at $5 75@$6, the latter for fancy, chiefly at $7@$7 75 for Extras, (300 bbls. for export, at $7 75.)....Rye Flour quiet; quoted firm at $5 35@$5 65 for Superfine State, fair to very choice. Sales reported of 280 bbls., in lots....Corn-meal dull, with Yellow Western quoted at $2 75@$3 25 for poor to very fancy; White Western at $2 85@$3 15; Brandywine at $3 30@$3 35. Sales, 250 bbls. Brandywine at $3 35....Corn-meal, in bags, selling moderately in a jobbing way at from $1 15@$1 35 ℔ 100 lb., as to quality, the latter for very choice. (200 bags sold at mill at $1 15.)....Buckwheat Flour in limited request at from $2@$2 35 for poor to very choice, mostly at $2 20@$2 35....Buckwheat wholly nominal....Oat-meal slow of sale within the range of $5 50@$7 75 for ordinary to very fancy brands ℔ bbl.

FRUITS—A slow trade has been reported at irregular prices, with sales noted 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 25@$2 30; 2,000 bxs. loose $2 30@$2 35; 800 bxs. London Layers at $2 55@$2 60; 2,500 half-bxs. Valencia at 7½c.@8c.; 150 casks Turkey Prunes at 7c.@7½c. for old, and 8⅜c. for new; 600 bbls. Currants at 5⅞c.@6c.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat dealings have been to a liberal aggregate, chiefly in the option line, No. 2 Red attracting most attention, but prices declined quite sharply, receding about 1½c.@3c. a bushel, though during the early afternoon rallying, in the option interest, ½c.@1c. a bushel, closing again quite heavily and somewhat irregularly, the final transactions having been at about the lowest figures, under a decided pressure to place supplies....Spring Wheat, for early delivery, was held with comparative firmness on moderate offerings and a pretty fair inquiry, chiefly from the export interest, while in the way of options meeting with less favor, though offered at reduced figures. Western reports were of much lower and unsettled markets. Cable advices of a tamer movement....Sales have been reported of 1,027,000 bushels, (of which 171,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including 43,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 54@$1 55, closing at $1 54½ afloat, asked, (against $1 56 yesterday;) 3,000 bushels do., December options, at $1 54½, closing at $1 54½ asked, (against $1 56½ last evening;) 48,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 54@$1 55¼, (8,000 bushels on call at $2 57½ ℔ 100 lb.,) closing at $1 54, (against $1 57 yesterday;) 136,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 58@$1 59, (40,000 bushels on call at $2 63½@$2 64½ ℔ 100 lb.,) closing at $1 58 as the best bid, (against $1 60 yesterday;) 8,000 bushels ungraded White, in store, at $1 52½; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 57½@$1 58¼, closing at $1 58, afloat, asked, (against $1 59½ yesterday;) 16,000 bushels do., December options, at $1 57@$1 57¼, closing at $1 57¼ asked, (against $1 59½ yesterday;) 216,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 57@$1 58¼, (48,000 bushels on calls at $2 63@$2 63¼ ℔ 100 lb.,) closing at $1 57 as the best bid, (against $1 60 yesterday;) 424,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 60¼@$1 62, (56,000 bushels on calls at $2 68½@$2 68¾ ℔ 100 lb.,) closing at $1 60¼ as the best bid, (against $1 63½ yesterday;) 8,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 62.60; 21,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 52½@$1 58¼; 400 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 54; 3,000 bushels No. 1 North-west Spring at $1 50; 56,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 48, with New-York No. 2 Spring, December options, quoted at $1 46 bid, and No. 2 North-west Spring, December options, at $1 47 bid; 3,200 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 10@$1 39....Corn has been quoted weaker, in most instances, a shade lower, on a moderate movement, for prompt and forward delivery, closing in favor of buyers....Sales have been reported of 258,000 bushels, (of which 122,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 30,000 bushels, at 62¾c.@64c., closing at 64c. asked; do., old crop, December, 8,000 bushels, at 63¾c.; do., January, 40,000 bushels at 61½c.@61⅞c., chiefly at 61¼c.; do., February, 64,000 bushels at 61.60c.@61.88c., closing at 61⅞c. (40,000 bushels, on calls, at $1 10@$1 10½ ℔ 100 lb.; New-York steamer Mixed, 62¾c.@63c.; do., December options, 8,000 bushels at 62¾c.; do., January, 8,000 bushels at 60¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 61½c.@64½c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, about 12,000 bushels, at 61c.@61½c.; round Yellow, new crop, at 61½c.@62c. (the latter price "delivered;") Yellow Southern at 68c.; No. 2 White, 8,000 bushels at 66c....Rye held firmly, but quiet, offerings being limited for early delivery; prime quoted at 98c. for State and Canada, afloat, prompt delivery; 8,000 bushels prime State, deliverable in February, sold at $1....Barley quoted strong, but dull to-day; 10,000 bushels California (Bay brewing) sold at 82½c....Barley-malt in demand at full previous figures; 1,000 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1....No further dealings noted in Canada Peas, in bond, which, however, ruled firm at 86½c., as representing the latest sale as noted in our report of Saturday....Oats have been in fair demand, at a slight further improvement in prices.... Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 52½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 26,000 bushels, at 51½c.@51⅝c., closing at 51¾c. bid; New-York No. 1, 1,400 bushels at 50½c.@50¾c.; New-York No. 2, 17,000 bushels, at 50c.@50½c., mainly at 50c.; do., February, 15,000 bushels, at 52c.@52½c., closing at 52¼c.; New-York No. 3, 2,100 bushels, at 49½c.; White Western, ungraded, 5,600 bushels, at 51c.@52c.; Mixed do., 9,100 bushels, at 49c.@50½c.; White State, 3,500 bushels, at 52c.@53c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 50c. bid.... Hay and Straw about as previously reported....Feed strong, at yesterday's advance, on limited offerings and a good demand; 40-lb. sold at $18.

HIDES—Quoted about as before, on a very dull market.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Held firmly at extreme prices, but, at the moment, without much animation.

METALS—Quoted generally about as before, but with our further important dealings reported. Iron strong in price.

MOLASSES—Without much life; values essentially as last quoted; 172 hhds. Cienfuegos sold on private terms.

NAILS—A slow movement noted at about previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand at full rates, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 55@$1 60....Tar quiet; quoted at $1 90@$2 15....City Pitch at $2....Spirits of Turpentine dull, with merchantable quoted at the close at 42½c.@43c., showing less firmness.

OILS—Have been comparatively tame, but prices have recently shown little change.

PETROLEUM—A limited movement has been noted in Refined which has been quoted here at the close at 8⅝c. asked for February....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11c.@12½c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 7½c.@8⅜c. in shipping order, here....Naphtha at 6⅛c.@6⅝c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 8⅛c. asked....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 8⅜c. asked....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of United Certificates to the extent of 75,000 bbls. here, and 351,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 08⅛@$1 10⅞, closing at $1 10⅛ bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been pressed for sale, leading to a rather sever decline, closing, however, more firmly on a fairly active inquiry....Mess Pork has been active, and closed firm for prompt delivery, at $12 62½@$12 75 for ordinary brands....Sales of 350 bbls. old Mess at $12 62½@$12 75....Other kinds wholly nominal....And in the option line, Mess Pork has been more freely sought after at a decline of 30c. ℔ bbl., leaving off firm $12 10@$12 20, seller's option, old or new, for January, $14 for new for do.; $14 05 for February, and $14 15 for March....Sales reported of 1,500 bbls. old Mess, for January, $12 15; 1,000 bbls. new Mess, for January, $14, and 2,000 bbls. do., for March, $14@$14 15....Dressed Hogs in request, with City quoted 6c.@6⅛c., and Pigs at 7c.; Western quoted 6c.@6⅛c....Cut-meats firm and in demand; Pickled Shoulders quoted at 5½c.@5⅝c.; Smoked do. at 6⅛c.; Pickled Hams at 8c.@9c.; Smoked do. at 8¾c.@9⅛c....A light inquiry noted for Bacon, with Long Clear quoted at 7⅛c., Short Clear at 7⅝c.... Western Steam Lard has been inactive for early delivery, and quoted lower....Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 100 tcs. at $7 75 for old, closing, for contract, at $7 70 for old and $7 80 for new....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has been attracting considerable attention, but at easier prices, with January closing at $7 85 for new and $7 70@$7 72½ for old; February, $7 97½ for new, and $7 85 for old; March, $8 07½ for new, and April at $8 17½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 500 tcs., January, at $7 82½ for new; 3,500 tcs. February, at $7 90@$7 95 for new, and $7 80 for old; 2,250 tcs., March, at $8 30½ for new; 500 tcs. new, for April, $8 12½@$8 15....City Steam Lard quoted steady, with a moderate call noted for supplies; quoted at the close at $7 75....Refined Lard in demand; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $8 15@$8 20; sales of 500 tcs. at $8 15@$8 20....Beef and Beef Hams quiet at former figures; Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted about steady on a moderate movement.... Tallow in request at unaltered prices, with sales reported of 190,000 lb. at 6⅞c.@ 11-16c.... Stearine dull, but firm; City quoted at 8c., and Western at 7¾c.@7⅞c. A sale was made of 130 hhds. Tallow Stearine at 7⅞c.

RICE—Quoted about as before, on, however, a very moderate jobbing movement.

SALT—Has been moderately dealt in within our previous range.

SALTPETRE—Quoted steady, but quiet.

SOAP—Trade has been rather slow, but prices have been maintained....Castile quoted at 7½c.@7¾c.; Colgate's Family, 7⅛c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—A limited movement has been noted since our last, but values have been quoted about as before.

STARCH—A moderate inquiry prevails in this connection, with Corn quoted at 3⅝c.@5⅝c.; Potato, 4c.@4⅛c.

SUMAC—Dull but steady....Sicily quoted as from $80@$85 for inferior to fancy, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $47 50@$60.

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady but quiet, with sales reported of 315 hhds. mixed stock at 6⅜c.@8⅛c., and 215 hhds. Melado at 5c.@5½c. Refined as last quoted.

TOBACCO—A moderate inquiry has been reported since our last, at generally firm rates.

WHISKY—Heavy, lower, and unsettled, under more liberal offerings; quoted down, to-day, to $1 15, but without inquiry of moment.

FREIGHTS—Heaviness and depression were again quite prominent features in the general market, which exhibited very little animation, as a rule, though at the further modification in rates reported for the day, rather more inquiry was noted, chiefly from the Breadstuff, Provision, and Petroleum interests....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,900 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d., nearly all through freight, and by outport steamers, 3-16d.; 1,250 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) on private terms, quoted at 1s. 6d.; equal to 250 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, at 12s. 6d.@15s., part through freight, (and by outport steamers at 12s. 6d.;) 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; quoted at 3d.; 24,000 bushels Corn, 3d. ℔ 60 lb.; 1,100 pkgs. Butter and 5,200 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@20s.; equal to 400 tons Provisions, in lots, at from 12s. 6d.@15s., (part through freight, and by outport steamers at 12s. 6d.;) sundry lots of do., in tcs. and bbls., at 3s. 3d. and 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d.; Leather quoted at 30s., (with a light demand noted;) 300 tons Heavy Goods at 10s.@15s., (mostly at 12s. 6d.;) 150 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@20s., with Refined Sugar quoted at 15s.; Grape Sugar at 15s.; Syrup at 15s.@17s. 6d., small lots of Apples at 2s. 3d.@2s. 9d.; and of Oysters at 3s. 6d.; and, by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s., and Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d. And, by steam, from New-Orleans, further shipments reported of 7,000 bales Cotton at 11-32d., (quoted by sail at 5-16d.@11-32d.)....FOR LONDON—By steam, 675 bbls. Flour at 3s., (mostly through freight;) 1,000 sacks Flour and Meal (mainly through freight) at 20s.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ℔ 60 lb.; 20,000 bushels Wheat (last evening) at 4⅛d. ℔ bushel; 1,100 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; 350 pkgs. Provisions, &c., in lots, at 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton and 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ tierce and 2s. 6d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Apples quoted at about 2s. 6d.; Refined Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.; Syrup at 25s.@27s. 6d.; small lots of Hops at 4d.; sundry lots of Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s.; small lots Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s.; and by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s.; small lots of Flour in sacks, at 18s.; small lots of Measurement Goods within the range of 12s. 6d.@15s.; 200 bbls. Lubricating-oil at 3s. 9d....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,400 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 2s.@2s. 3d.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 4½d. ℔ 60 lb.; 32,000 bushels do. reported on private terms; 5,200 sacks Flour and Meal at 17s. 6d.@20s., (mostly through freight and forward shipment;) small lots of Butter and 1,200 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 1,700 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton and 3s. 6d. ℔ tierce, (part through freight;) small lots of Heavy Goods at 20s.@25s.; 1,300 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s. ℔ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 22s. 6d.; Syrup at 25s.@27s. 6d....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM—A Norwegian ship, 1,204 tons, (just cleared hence,) with sawn Timber, from Pensacola at 112s. 6d., option of hewn Timber at 37s. 6d.; three foreign barks, with Oil-cake, (as bulk of cargo,) from New-Orleans, reported at about 33s....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at about 14s. ℔ bushel; 20 tons Canned Goods at $7, and 150 tons Provisions, (part through freight,) on private terms; quoted at 33s. 6d., and by sail, 1,000 tcs. Lard, reported at 27s. 6d....FOR MARSEILLES—An Italian bark, 550 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....The Norwegian bark, from Philadelphia for the Mediterranean, with general cargo, mentioned in our last, was of 591 tons, and gets $1,100, taking out for Marseilles (on sub-contract) 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, on private terms....FOR A FRENCH PORT DIRECT—A British steam-ship, with general cargo, from New-Orleans, at current rates....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, small lots of Heavy Goods at 30s.@32s. 6d., and of Measurement Goods at 30s.@35s., with room for Grain quoted at 5d. bid and 5½d.@6d. asked....FOR BREMEN—By steam-ship Main, 55 bbls. Pork at 5 reichsmarks; 50 bxs. Bacon at 1.75 do.; 50 tcs. Casings at 1.35 do.; 850 bags Clover-seed at 1.60 do.; 500 bbls. Shoe-pegs and 2,500 bxs. Starch on private terms; 60 bbls. Dried Apples at 4 reichsmarks; 250 hhds. Tobacco and Stems at 40 do.; 703 bales do. at 5 do.; 50 cases Tobacco at 1½ do., and sundry lots of Measurement Goods at 30@100 do....FOR HAMBURG—A Norwegian bark, 564 tons, hence, with Provisions and general cargo at current rates, quoted for Provisions at 27s. 6d....FOR STETTIN—By sail, 75 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d....FOR KONIGSBERG—By sail, 500 tcs. Lard at 35s....FOR MALAGA—An Italian bark, 552 tons, hence, with 2,000 cases Refined Petroleum at 21d., and about 20,000 light Pipe Staves at $25 from yard, or $30 free on board.... FOR CADIZ OR SEVILLE—An Italian bark, 420 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bushels Grain at 5s. ℔ quarter, 9,000 cases Refined Petroleum at 17½c. ℔ case, and Alcohol at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl....FOR ANGERS AND ORDERS—A British bark, 1,184 tons, hence, with about 40,000 cases Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms....FOR JAVA—An American bark, 938 tons, hence, with about 30,000 cases Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms....FOR BARBADOS—A British brig, 299 tons, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, at $12....FOR FALMOUTH, JAM.—An American schooner, 183 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,000....FOR MAYAGUEZ—A British brig, 154 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....FOR CHARLESTON—A schooner, hence, with Stone, at $1 75....FOR RICHMOND—A schooner, 200 tons, with Phosphate, from Brooklyn, and Pig-iron, from Elizabethport, at $1 25 and $1 20....FOR BOSTON—Tonnage for Coal in less demand, quoted at $1 50@$1 60, as to carrying capacity, (proportionately to other ports.)....FOR PROVIDENCE—A schooner, with Pig-iron, from Perth Amboy, at $1 10.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 30.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 3,134 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,798 bales; to the Continent, 4,040 bales; coastwise, 3,196 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; last evening, 600 bales; stock, 94,124 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 3,726 bales; gross, 9,958 bales; exports to France, 58 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; last evening, 2,500 bales; stock, 305,532 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 1,781 bales; exports coastwise, 201 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 69,370 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.@11c.; net receipts, 2,848 bales; exports, coastwise, 577 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 71,925 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 392 bales; stock, 84,992 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 30—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, 4s, 106¼; 4½s, 109½; new 5s, 105¼; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 61½; New-Jersey Central Consols, 107; Erie, 44⅞; do. second Consols, 91; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 23⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 52⅛; Reading, 37½.

3 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rentes 81f. 40c. for the account.

4 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 60¼; do. second mortgage do., 28; Erie, 44⅜; do. second Consols, 90½; Reading, 37. British Consols, 97⅛ for money and 97 5-16 for the account.

4:15 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £39,000.

4:30 P. M.—Silver is quoted to-day at 52 7-16d. ℔ ounce.

5 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rentes at 81f. 52½c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—12:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 312,000 centals, including 225,000 centals American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 1-16d.; Low Middling Uplands, 6 13-16d.; Good Ordinary, 6⅝d.; Ordinary, 6⅜d. Futures dull. Breadstuffs steady; Corn, 5s. 3½d. ℔ cental for new Mixed Western; Wheat, 10s. 3d.@11s. 3d. ℔ cental for average California White, and 10s. 3d.@11s. 2d. ℔ cental for Red Western Spring.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 29-32d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer. An advance is demanded, which buyers refuse.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures dull, but steady. The sales of the day included 5,600 bales American.

LONDON, Dec. 30—4:15 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 53s. ℔ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 8⅛d.@8⅜d. ℔ gallon. Linseed-oil, £28@£28 5s. ℔ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. 9d.@32s. ℔ cwt.

BREMEN, Dec. 30.—Petroleum, 7 marks 60 pfennig.

ANTWERP, Dec. 30.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 103f. ℔ 100 kilos.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS.
DALY'S THEATRE—AN ARABIAN NIGHT.
PARK THEATRE—FAIRFAX.
FIFTH-AVE. THEATRE—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—THE GALLEY SLAVE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—HEARTS OF STEEL.
BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE—THE STRATEGISTS.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD THEATRE—PRINCESS TOTO.
THE AQUARIUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Matinée.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinée.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," "Haworth's," &c., will contribute an original story entitled "The Colonel's Daughter," and devoted to certain remarkable phases of Southern life and politics, to THE TIMES of Sunday next.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, diminishing northerly winds, rising barometer, cooler, clear, followed by partly cloudy, weather.

Secretary SHERMAN, in a letter to Senator MORRILL, which we publish this morning, sets forth the facts to which we have frequently called attention, which make it advisable that authority should be given by Congress to refund at 4 per cent. all the bonds which become redeemable before July 1, 1881. The Secretary points out that the remarkable success which has attended refunding up to the present time has been due to the "exceptionally favorable state of our foreign and home trade and the resumption of specie payments," and expresses his "firm belief that our wisest course is to fund the remainder of the bonds bearing a high rate of interest while this state of affairs continues." He is very emphatic in his expression of opinion that the bill of Mr. WOOD, limiting interest on all future refunding bonds to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would be "fatal to refunding," in which every one who knows anything of the conditions of the problem presented will entirely agree with him.

The probable election of Gen. GARFIELD by the new Ohio Legislature as United States Senator is a piece of news all the more satisfactory when we find the claims of the opposing candidate, STANLEY MATTHEWS, pressed on the ground that his views on the silver question ought to commend him to Ohio, and that the Texas and Union Pacific corporations are prepared to furnish substantial aid toward his election. Whether or not the people of Ohio have got over their delusions about silver coinage, they are certainly quite as jealous as the people of other States of the attempts of railroad corporations to control legislation through their hold upon the machinery of making legislators. Ohio could send no man to the United States Senate who would be more worthy of a seat in that body than Gen. GARFIELD, nor any who has shown himself much less deserving of the honor or less fitted for the responsibilities of the position than STANLEY MATTHEWS.

In a letter on the Mormon question, printed in another part of THE TIMES, to-day, may be found some statements which should command the attention of thinking men. It is argued that Mormonism, so far from dwindling, and being submerged by the influx of the Gentile element, is flourishing and spreading far and wide. There was a period, immediately succeeding the death of BRIGHAM YOUNG, while the so-called persecutions of the polygamists were being vigorously pushed, that the peculiar institution of Mormonism seemed to be doomed. Unless recent reports from Utah are over-colored by the fears of the Gentile population, the Mormons are recuperating their energies, and, with high hopes of coming into the Union as a sovereign State, they have grown more insolent than ever. Something must be done to check this defiance of the law against polygamy, and it is quite probable that a change in the Governorship of the Territory would be a change for the better at this time.

The late WILLIAM NIBLO could hardly be called a millionaire, but his last bequest shows an amount of public spirit of which New-York millionaires have not shown themselves capable. At the time of his death Mr. NIBLO's property is found to have been worth $300,000, half of which was devoted to private bequests, and the residue set aside for the benefit of the library of the Young Men's Christian Association. The sum is in excess of the first Astor bequest for the library which bears the family name, and, relatively to the wealth of the donor, is, of course, far more munificent. The money is destined for a most excellent purpose, but the setting apart of such a sum for a library of contracted scope is calculated to renew the regret that New-York does not possess the nucleus of a great public library worthy of the City. The desire to associate a family name with a great public collection of books is perfectly laudable, but when carried out as it has been by the ASTORS and Mr. LENOX, it has the obvious effect of discouraging benefactions from other than the original source. There is surely public spirit enough in New-York to prompt it to follow the example so nobly set by Boston, and the Trustee of the Niblo bequest seems to be fully impressed with the necessity of making an attempt to evoke it.

It now appears that the good-nature of Attorney-General SCHOONMAKER to the members of the Brooklyn Ring has been even more extended than was previously known. He has not only consented to the discontinuance of the suit against them on the Third-avenue sewer contract, but also to that with reference to the Hempstead Reservoir, in which Mr. KINGSLEY himself was involved. There can be no excuse for this ill-timed abandonment of prosecutions which were all ready for final trial. If they were not capable of being sustained, as is alleged, it might very properly have been left to the incoming Attorney-General to discover that fact. He would at least have been free from any suspicion *of political favoritism in the matter*, a suspicion which Mr. SCHOONMAKER cannot escape. The flimsy excuse of a petition by sundry eminently respectable gentlemen, for the discontinuance of the suit is absurd. An Attorney-General who knows his duty and wishes to perform it would not find it necessary to seek or follow the advice even of clergymen in such a matter.

The only point made clear by the General Term decision in the Nichols case is that a Judge of the Supreme Court may issue an order compelling a review of action taken by the Mayor in removing the head of a department of the local Government on charges of corrupt or negligent performance of his duty. In other words, the Mayor, in trying the case of an officer charged with unfitness for his position, acts in a judicial, not in a merely executive, capacity, and his decision is subject to review like that of a court of inferior jurisdiction. As it would be difficult to conceive of the case of an officer removed by the concurrent action of the Mayor and Governor who would not find a Judge ready to grant him a writ of certiorari, it is evident that the proceedings attending the removal of a single officer might easily extend over the entire term of the Mayor who should attempt to weed out the incapacity or corruption which he found existing in the City Government. It would, under such circumstances, be obviously absurd to hold the Mayor responsible for the efficiency of the Administration of which he is, nominally, the head. We may assume that the decision of the General Term is good law, and, that being the case, there is an obvious necessity for so amending the law that power and responsibility for the good government of the City should have some more obvious connection than they seem to have.

IS THE SOUTH MISJUDGED?

Among Southern journals, the Atlanta *Constitution* is conspicuous for the moderation and candor with which it discusses questions of vital importance to its section of the country. Unlike the greater number of its local contemporaries, it does not believe in the efficacy of abuse, or in the value to the Southern people of a controversial spirit which impugns the motives and misrepresents the purposes of every Republican critic. It does sometimes quail before the passion of its Democratic neighbors, as, for example, when it attempts to explain away its original interpretation of the scope and significance of the Grant movement at the South. Speaking generally, however, its courage is as admirable as its frankness. Its denunciation of "the Yazoo barbarity," of "the horrible murders that have disgraced the civilization of Kemper county," of the political methods that prevail in parts of Louisiana, and, finally, of "the cowards who beat and murder defenseless negroes and the ruffians who hang on the borders of society," is so exceptional a feature of Southern journalism, that it entitles the *Constitution* to a respectful hearing as an exponent of Southern opinion.

One point on which the *Constitution* dwells with evident feeling is, the alleged injustice done to the South by making it, as a whole, responsible for the intolerance and violence that prevail, in periods of political excitement, in some of the Southern States. We will admit that the tendency to generalization exists, and that it has frequently operated unjustly. Neither North nor South is in this matter free from blame. When, therefore, the South complains that its people should not be included in a sweeping condemnation because of the crimes here and there committed, it invites the reminder that it originated the indiscriminating attacks to which it now bitterly objects. We have only to turn to the Southern newspaper treatment of the Republican Party and the Republican press for an illustration of the practice. There is in both a stronger disposition to cultivate friendly relations with the South, to act generously toward its people and fairly toward its interests, than either is credited with. Because Republican rascals were plentiful under the reconstructed Governments, and because Republican extremists are still heard in the land, the entire Republican Party is assailed throughout the South as a party of knaves and fanatics. The better elements are not noticed. The equity of the demands to which, as a party, it is committed is never admitted. Of course, one wrong does not justify another. Southern sectionalism does not excuse Northern sectionalism. The Southern refusal to recognize any good thing in the Republican Party is not a defense of wholesale attacks by the North upon the character and intentions of the Southern people. Still, we cannot forget that there is a good deal of human nature in partisan affairs; and the unreasoning, undiscerning animosity cherished at the South, and manifested by nine out of ten of the Southern newspapers, helps to explain, though it cannot palliate, the adoption of retaliatory tactics. Such tactics, indeed, are in these circumstances the natural product of the strife which our Atlanta contemporary must allow us to say was originated by its section. The result is that two sets of politicians make faces, each at the other, and use harsh words, and threaten; and both sections suffer from the exhibition.

But there is a difference in regard to the two sections which should be looked at fairly. Within the Republican Party sufficient independence exists to curb the violence of the extremists and to bind the party to a policy of moderation and justice. THE TIMES has not attempted to conceal its contempt for the partisan tricksters who have perverted the party organization to their own ends, nor has it allowed its position to be misunderstood when appeals have been addressed to the passions of the party instead of its intelligence. And we have the satisfaction of knowing that THE TIMES is far from being alone in the journalism of the party; that the membership for which it speaks is too strong in numbers, and too resolute in spirit, to be cowed or suppressed. What is the consequence? Inflexible in its purpose to obtain at the South the same guarantees that freedom and equality possess at the North, the Republican Party is nevertheless far removed from the reckless partisanship by which the South obstinately judges the whole. The party, as such, neither defends the acts of men who in other days disgraced its name, nor furnishes any good reason for doubt as to its intentions. Free *criticism, and, withal, free voting have* done their work, and the Republican Party is better for it.

On the other hand, the social influences of the South are leagued with its Democratic politicians, and their united force is practically irresistible. Free criticism is not tolerated. Independent action brings upon the actor proscription and abuse. The Yazoo outrage and the Kemper County murders are charged primarily to Mississippi as a State, and secondarily to the South, solely because Mississippi allows murderers and ruffians to go unpunished, and the South looks on without a word. So with reference to the Louisiana election crimes. Their occurrence is confined to certain parishes, but the State by its inaction makes itself a participator, and the South by its silence identifies itself with the State's infamy. Throughout the entire South there is an ominous absence of the healthy public opinion which loses sight of partisanship when men's rights are at stake, and which asserts its power when the aid of humanity is invoked. The Southern Democratic journals which called for the vindication of law in Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina might be counted on the fingers of one hand. We can but suppose that the aggregate of Southern opinion is exerted adversely to the independence which is essential to the preservation of free government. If silence in the presence of atrocious proceedings is occasioned by sympathy with the perpetrators, or approval of the objects to be attained, the South cannot complain that it is misjudged. When its leaders fear to face local prejudices, and its newspapers gloss over crimes committed in the service of party, sectional demoralization becomes a great fact. Had Gov. GARCELON and his Council been domiciled in Mississippi instead of Maine, how many Southern Democratic leaders and journals would have denounced the usurpation? Northern Democratic leaders and journals act differently; they denounce the crime and demand that it be not consummated. The two cases, the supposititious and the actual, exemplify a distinction which we beg the Atlanta *Constitution* to bear in mind when next it discusses "The Marrow of the Controversy."

THE SCOPE OF THE LEGAL TENDER CASE.

There prevails in some quarters an erroneous impression as to the effect which would be had by a decision of the Supreme Court in the legal tender case now before it. It is supposed that should the court decide for the plaintiff in error in that case, *i. e.*, should it decide that a tender of United States notes, such as was made by the debtor, was not a complete and sufficient tender, *in payment of a private debt*, the entire outstanding volume of notes would cease to be legal tender, and would be reduced to the condition of Treasury notes. This error is not unnatural, since the case necessarily involves the general question of the power of Congress to create or maintain the legal-tender quality of United States Treasury notes in time of peace. But, although this question, in all its breadth, would be decided by the court, should its decision be that which is generally expected, such a decision would not immediately invalidate the legal-tender notes not yet presented to the Treasury for redemption.

This will be readily seen by referring to the facts in the case as set forth in the admirably-compact and lucid brief of Senator EDMUNDS and WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., the counsel for the plaintiff in error, in support of their motion to advance the case for argument at this time. These facts are as follows: The action was brought by a citizen of the State of New-York to recover $5,100 from a citizen of the State of Connecticut, the proceeds of a sale of cotton, for which the defendant offered "a United States note numbered 'A106, series of 1878, of the denomination of $5,000,' and a United States note numbered 'A17,015, series of 1878, of the denomination of $100.'" "Said notes," as the defendant admits in his answer, "were respectively of the description known as United States legal-tender notes, purporting, by recital thereon, to be a legal tender at their respective face values for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and were a reissue of that amount of United States legal-tender notes, which had been redeemed, subsequent to Jan. 1, 1879, at the United States Sub-Treasury in New-York, and after being presented for payment at the Sub-Treasury and paid in gold coin, were reissued and kept in circulation under and in pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled 'an act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes,' approved May 31, 1878." The plaintiff in the case held that the tender of these notes was "insufficient in law," a position which was based on the unconstitutionality of the law of May 31, 1878, alluded to above, under which the notes in question had been reissued.

It will thus be seen that the case does not involve the legal-tender quality of all outstanding legal-tender notes, but that of those only which have been redeemed and paid by the Government, or which may hereafter be so redeemed and paid. The Secretary of the Treasury stated in his last annual report that the total amount of United States notes presented for redemption from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 was only about eleven and a quarter millions, ($11,256,678.) Assuming that the average redemption has been at the same rate since, we should have a total amount redeemed by Jan. 1, 1880, of about thirteen and a half millions, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. only of the total issue, and it is impossible to say what proportion of this very small sum has actually been reissued under the act of 1878, and it would be this portion only that would be at present affected by the decision of the court. Obviously, in the actual condition of the finances of the country, the scope of a decision adverse to the legal-tender quality of the reissued notes would be extremely limited. It would, nevertheless, be extremely valuable, for it would provide absolutely for the extinction of the legal-tender quality of notes once paid by the Government, and would operate precisely in proportion to the extent that redemption was demanded. In one sense, it would tend to keep the notes now out in circulation, because only in that way *could they be continued as legal tender;* but if, by the operation of the silver law, it should become probable that the notes would be redeemed in silver, and their redemption, while gold was being given for them, should be demanded, they would cease to be legal tender the moment they had passed into the Sub-Treasury. There would be a gradual but ultimately certain process of reduction in the legal-tender note currency.

All considerations which it is possible now to conceive of as bearing on the advisability of an early decision by the Supreme Court sustain it. Congress assumed, in the act of May 31, 1878, to renew, in time of profound peace and after the redemption of the legal-tender notes in specie had been amply provided for, a forced loan, which was justified, at the time of its original levy, only by the most imperative necessity. There has never been in the history of our country a more pernicious and inexcusable violation of the Constitution, or one which calls more urgently for the interposition of the judicial tribunal provided by that instrument to annul precisely such acts. The question which is raised by the act of 1878 is an entirely new one. It has not the remotest connection with that raised by the original legal tender legislation. The whole subject, so far as the powers of Congress are concerned, is presented *ab initio*, stripped of all the extraordinary circumstances which surrounded the act of 1862. It is presented in a legitimate form, in a legal suit pending between citizens of different States, involving individual property rights, and coming distinctly within the jurisdiction of the court, however rigidly defined. A decision rendered with all the promptness consistent with proper deliberation, not only could injure no general interest but would promote interests of the highest possible importance, extent, and permanence.

THE FRENCH CABINET CHANGES.

M. GAMBETTA is not yet prepared to come forth from his secure position behind the political curtain and take direction of the councils of the French Government, and so there is only a modification of the old Ministry, which will endeavor to hold the ground until events are more fully developed. Whenever in the past year there has been a hitch in the Government machinery, and a threat of the going to pieces of the rather loosely-constructed Cabinet that followed MACMAHON's resignation, everybody has looked to the President of the Chamber as the one man who could command the confidence of a cohesive majority. But it has not suited the purpose of the President of the Chamber to risk his prestige by heading a Ministry during the perilous period of transition, *perilous not so much to the Republic* itself as to the men who for the time being have the responsibility of its administration and are the objects of attack from those whose wishes cannot be met by any practicable policy. GAMBETTA has other views for himself. Without taking office, he can be, if not a controlling power in the Government, at least a very influential one, and he has no intention of making it short-lived. Before the changes required for the success of the Republic have been completed, and affairs have settled down into smooth working order, any Ministry would be subject to perilous chances; if a man whose influence is already recognized as preponderant should accept the position of chief responsibility, and in spite of his present prestige and his administrative skill, should fail to satisfy the discordant elements of which a majority must for the present be formed, and should be forced to resign his task to other hands, his prestige would be seriously impaired if not altogether ruined.

GAMBETTA is not disposed to take any such risk unless forced to it by the danger that events may take a course injurious to the prospect of a final establishment of the Republic. While affairs are working in the right direction, he chooses to keep aloof and at the same time to use his great influence in shaping their course and keeping them at a safe momentum. Herein he shows his sagacity. Doubtless, he hopes to see a revision of the Constitution in 1881, when that instrument will be open to modification, according to its own provisions, and when it may receive its final character from Republicans instead of Monarchists, such as framed it in 1873 with a direct view to preparing the way for a restoration. When that is done, and the institutions of the country settled on a more stable basis, it is more than likely that he will aspire to be the President rather than the head of a Ministry; but there may come a state of things when the assumption of the latter position will not imperil the chances for the former. But the time for that can hardly be during the transition stage through which the country is still passing. Now, M. GAMBETTA is concerned in having that carried to a successful consummation without running the risk of following DUFAURE and WADDINGTON into retirement.

The modification of the Cabinet just made is not at all radical, but it is in the direction of more complete sympathy with the plans and wishes of the President of the Deputies. He has cautiously encouraged the feeling of dissatisfaction with the Waddington Ministry, but has so far exercised a restraining influence as to prevent an actual crisis. It has for some time been evident that the Cabinet could not retain its complete integrity, but, if it were to give way, there might be no alternative but for GAMBETTA to take the helm. So when M. LE ROYER made up his mind to budge no further on the amnesty question, nor to submit to the buffetings which his firmness would bring upon him, his failing health and desire to seek a Southern climate formed a convenient excuse for his retirement. Then Gen. GRESLEY resigned in dudgeon because mere civilians persisted in interfering with military affairs, but it will be remembered that GRESLEY went into the Cabinet against GAMBETTA's desire, and that Gen. FAVRE, his successor, was at the time the favorite candidate of that statesman for the position. Again, M. WADDINGTON was by no means a Gambettist. His natural affiliation was rather with DUFAURE and SIMON, and it was as Foreign Minister rather than as Premier that he held his place so long. Now DE FREYCINET, who is in close sympathy with the President of the Chamber, takes the helm. LEPERE, who succeeded DE MARCERE as a concession to the more advanced Left, holds his place, as do the others whose accession does not date back to M. WADDINGTON's first assumption of power. M. CAZOT, the new Minister of Justice, and one of the readiest and most skillful speakers in the Senate, belongs to the Extreme Left, and was an associate of the Dictator in 1870. MAGNIN, who takes the folio of Finance, is also a Senator, was Minister of Commerce and Agriculture in 1870, and has shown considerable administrative ability. He is less of a theoretical financier than LEON SAY, but more of a practical politician, and a more ardent supporter of the controlling spirit in French politics. VARROY is merely an able engineer, and will carry forward the plans of DE FREYCINET in the Department of Public Works.

As the London *Times* remarks, the elements of the modified Cabinet are more moderate than might have been expected, but the change has been a move to the Left, nevertheless, and still more significantly a move in the direction of GAMBETTA's plans. How long it will last depends on how rapidly events move, and how far the Radicals can be kept under restraint. The chances are favorable to the maintenance of a Gambettist Ministry, without GAMBETTA at its head, and this one will serve for the present. Meantime, M. GREVY cannot be overlooked as a cipher, and we may be sure that his influence will be a restraining one against any violent or radical change. As yet, it works substantially in harmony with that of the President of the Deputies.

FASHION PLATES.

Man, as distinguished from woman, has no conception of the vast influence exerted by the fashion plates and dress patterns that are scattered over the land by the publishers of women's periodicals. When the present generation was young, the fashion plate was regarded solely as a work of art, to be admired for its intrinsic beauty, and not as a guide to the tailoring or dress-making intellect. In that remote and simple time, the bar-room of the country tavern was decorated with colored pictures of men in transcendent trousers and glorified coats, and the legend "GENIO C. SCOTT," appended to these pictures, was properly esteemed to be that of a renowned painter. Occasionally a country tailor displayed one of Mr. SCOTT's beautiful works on the wall of his shop, but he never dreamed that earthly coats and realistic trousers should be cut in accordance with the painter's ideal. When GENIO C. SCOTT died, a few weeks ago, a generation that did not remember him as a maker of tailors' patterns mourned him exclusively as an eminent fishing person, learned in flies and unrivaled in his judgment as to bait; but in the fastnesses of the Berkshire County hill towns and the remote villages of Northern New-Hampshire the memory of SCOTT the artist still survives, and his fashion-plates are still treasured in the "spare chamber" or the "keeping-room" as among the grandest works of modern painters, and the only worthy rivals of the paintings in the Washington Capitol.

It is only within the last twenty years that the true uses of fashion plates have become familiar to the American people. At the present day it is estimated that every American woman consumes an average quantity of five fashion plates and seventeen paper patterns per annum. The latter are as Greek to the unlearned man, and foolishness to the wisest of his sex. They are, in appearance, large sheets of thin brown paper, covered with scores of intricate and interlacing curves and full of straight lines and angles intersecting one another in the most confusing and maddening way. But in these mysterious hieroglyphics lie hidden the secrets of skirts and the promise and potency of waists and talmas and gussets of the utmost magnificence. Woman can read them with an ease that would put CHAMPOLLION and his ablest disciples to the blush. She can translate them into silk and poplin and calico without making a single error of scissorial syntax, and without the slightest hesitation in that intricate system of punctuation in which "gathers" and "yokes" and "tucks" take the place of commas and periods. With the help of these patterns, the Oshkosh woman clothes herself in a style materially different from that prevailing among the lilies of the field, but much more satisfactory to her personal wishes. Shallow philosophers have often wondered how it is that a new bonnet which breaks out in New-York on a given day will be found in St. Louis three days later, and will speed over the whole country with a rapidity that leaves the best time made by a cholera epidemic far in the rear. It is the enormous circulation of paper patterns which works this seeming miracle, and to it alone is due the uniformity of dress which characterizes our twenty millions of women.

In spite of the benefits which paper patterns have conferred upon women, these benefits have not been unalloyed with evil. At least such is the opinion of the wife and daughters of a newly-elected Representative from one of our Western Territories. When this gentleman—who may be called Smith—received his certificate of election, his family announced that they intended to go to Washington with him; and to that end must have some new and fashionable clothes. Accordingly, they wrote to a cousin residing in New-York, and asked for a supply of paper patterns of the latest fashion. The cousin was an estimable lady, who had kept with religious care nearly all the patterns that had been issued for the last twenty years, and she instantly complied with the request. The Smith family made their new clothing in accordance with the patterns received, and were somewhat surprised to find how materially they differed in style from the dresses worn by the ladies at Fort Tecumseh. Like prudent women, they wore their usual clothes on the journey to Washington, where they arrived on Saturday night. The next morning they dressed themselves with great care, and accompanied Mr. Smith to the Third Baptist Church.

They went back to the hotel in tears, and no sooner had they reached their rooms than Mrs. Smith, in the presence of her astonished husband, tore her new dress instantly from her respectable person and trampled with fury on her new hat. She then asserted that Cousin Mary was beyond all controversy the most wicked and unfeeling woman that had ever lived. "What did she send us fashions that were twenty years *old for? She wanted us to make fools of* ourselves by wearing hoops and ridiculous bonnets, when not another living soul in Washington wears them! I'll get even with that woman yet, if I die for it." Thus the indignant and wronged woman eased her mind, while she hurriedly packed her trunk, and by the early Monday train fled with her daughters back to the secrecy of their frontier home.

It was all due to an error on the part of the well-meaning cousin, who had accidentally sent the fashion-plates of 1858 instead of those of 1878. The misery wrought by this mistake was deep and lasting, and the incident, painful as it was, is worth relating, since it may warn other cousins to be more careful, and incite other Territorial women to first make sure of the date of their patterns before putting implicit trust in them.

Another would-be regicide has turned up in Madrid in the shape of a Red Republican waiter, aged 19. He fired two shots at the royal carriage, but, as usual in such cases, neither of them took effect. As the King of Spain was fired at rather more than a year ago, he may begin to consider the risks of his position rather more than commensurate with its privileges. It is difficult to imagine what other purpose the European regicides have in view, except it be to teach some such lesson as the undesirability of being a King. It is evident, however, that while the stock of Princes waiting for employment continues to be so large, some much more comprehensive method of assassination than that by stray pistol-shots will have to be adopted before any perceptible number of thrones will be left vacant. Unfortunately, the shots that miss the Kings tell with very fatal effect on the progress of popular freedom.

A new magazine begins life with the new year on the Pacific slope, and the first number has been issued in advance of its date. It is called the *Californian*, and is published in San Francisco by a well-known and substantial house. San Francisco has had one very good monthly, the *Overland*; it had an exceptionally clever list of contributors, but it was not supported, its owners discontinued it because they did not care to carry it on any longer at a uniform loss. Magazines are, and have been, as a rule, very poor property in this country. They can hardly ever last any time outside of the commercial Metropolis, where they have been far from successful. More than 20 magazines have perished here, it is said, in the past 40 years, from want of proper patronage. Even now very few of our monthlies are really remunerative, and some of the best we have had have died, after resolute but unavailing struggles. We question if more than half a dozen, counting those worthy of the name, pay a fair interest on the investment. Outside of New-York, of all such enterprises set up, hardly any have failed to lose money steadily, and to yield to the inevitable at an early day. Baltimore, Richmond, New-Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, nearly all the important towns, have had their magazines, and these have come to financial grief after ardent expectations and affluent promises. Boston sustains the *Atlantic*, Philadelphia *Lippincott's*, among the first-class monthlies; but it is questionable if they have been very profitable. *The American public cares very little for monthlies.* The mass of people read the daily newspaper. They who demand something more read books; but comparatively few have any interest in the intermediate class of publications known as periodicals.

There are, perhaps, few church-going persons who have not on some occasion or other been troubled by the performances of a neighbor who insists on joining in the musical services with wonderfully pious energy, but with a detestable disregard for time and tune. It may seem that there is no proper remedy for these objectionable vocal orisons, but according to a decision of the Bench of Magistrates at Hampstead, England, this is not really so. The Rev. Mr. BURNABY is the minister of a congregation at that place, and he has of late been much persecuted by a lady who has not a proper estimate of her own vocal ability, which does not appear to be at all commensurate with her pious sincerity. The offender is in other respects an excellent gentlewoman, of culture and education. She is, however, decidedly in error as to the quality of her voice, which is very shrill, very high, and very attenuated, and which she exercises with a complete independence of the other worshipers. The result is that she has inflicted upon them untold tortures, and has so completely unstrung the nerves of the clergyman that he finds it impossible to continue the service. The choir has also been much afflicted by the lady, whose irrepressible vocal piety has frequently rendered nugatory its best-intentioned efforts. Remonstrance with the offender has only evoked an expression of regret that her voice was not pleasing to the congregation, accompanied, however, by a strongly-expressed determination to perform a duty which she believes to be incumbent upon her. Under such provocation, the Rev. Mr. BURNABY recited the grievances of himself and congregation to the Hampstead Bench of Magistrates. "Troubling, vexing, and disquieting, the congregation" is the formula which expresses the offense of the defendant. The magistrates have given her a month to consider whether she will not forego her vocal performance, and have decided, in case of her refusal, to inflict a penalty of £5. There is no definite statement as to whether, during the month, she may not sing with unabated energy.

There is a curious romance connected with the Hayden case, which those keen-sighted gentlemen, the newspaper correspondents, have not been successful in transferring to their note-books. Mr. HAYDEN's most intimate friend previous to his arrest was a young man of fine culture and education, a graduate of the Wesleyan University, and the son of a prominent physician in the Town of Clinton—a large village contiguous to Rockland, where the Stannard tragedy was enacted. The struggling Methodist Minister and the young man of fortune were like DAMON and PYTHIAS in their friendship—frequent visitors of each other's houses, and capable of great self-sacrifice in each other's interests. When HAYDEN was arrested for the murder of Miss STANNARD, the young man seemed at first dazed by the event, raved wildly against the minister's accusers, and excited suspicion that his violence might lead to another tragedy in which some one of the witnesses against his friend would pay the forfeit with his life. Subsequently, however, he became calmer and more tractable, and passed his time hour after hour in walking up and down in his room, wailing, "HERBERT will be hanged! HERBERT will be hanged, and I can't save him!" The mania finally assumed a form so violent that medical interference became necessary, and the young man was removed to a private asylum in Middletown, where he remained for several months under medical treatment. He has recently returned to his father's house, convalescent, but apparently without recollection of the tragic episode, which is never mentioned in his presence. The young man is described as a person of fine intellectual capacity, and is known in the musical world as the composer of a number of popular songs.

"BOB" INGERSOLL is said to be exceedingly effective before a jury, and many stories are told of his triumphs as a special pleader when he was a criminal lawyer in Illinois. On one occasion, years ago, he was engaged in that State as counsel for a farmer who had quarreled with a neighbor, and shot him dead. The evidence was plain and direct on that point, though there was nothing to show that the prisoner had not believed that he was acting in self-defense. When INGERSOLL was addressing the jury, he drew a pathetic picture of the prisoner's wife and children—he had declined to allow them to be present at the trial, as a less sagacious advocate might have done—waiting in eager expectation for his return, confident that he would be acquitted of a crime which he would not and could not have committed except to save his own life, so dear to his family, so necessary to their protection and support. "I see the wife now," continued the shrewd barrister, "standing at the door of her home, the sunlight on her hair, straining her eyes after the figure of the man dearer than all the world to her. I see his little boys swinging on the gate, with smiles about their lips, gazing down the road, watching for their beloved, innocent father, and sure that he is coming. They are all ready, the dear little fellows, to jump down, run after him, leap into his arms, and kiss away his sadness—the shadow of his unfortunate deed—while they cry, 'Dear, dear father, we knew you would come!' And, gentlemen of the jury, you who are yourselves husbands and fathers, won't you let him go home?" The members of the jury were listening with wet eyes, and leaning toward the eloquent advocate. The foreman, a big, brawny, simple-hearted farmer, the tears on his sunburned cheeks, was so carried away that, thinking the question addressed personally to him and demanding answer, exclaimed in a choking voice, "Yes, BOB, we'll let him go home." INGERSOLL had not half completed his argument, but he knew that that was the supreme moment, and sat down. The Prosecuting Attorney made a long speech in reply, but it was, of course, entirely vain. The jury, after being out five minutes, returned a unanimous verdict for acquittal.

In an article entitled "First Families of the Atlantic," to be found in the January number of *Harper's Magazine*, certain assertions are advanced in regard to the habits of the mackerel, which are entirely of an ex parte character, and might unintentionally act injuriously to our interests, in case future disputes arose between the Provinces and the United States on the fishery question. The writer states that, "seeking a soft muddy [or sandy] bed at the approach of Winter, it [the mackerel,] buries itself therein, first drawing a scale or film over each eye." In a prior paragraph of this same article the possibility of the hibernation of the mackerel is advanced. Now, exactly these two arguments were presented by Prof. HIND, who wished to prove that the mackerel was a local fish, in favor of the Provinces, which assertions were entirely refuted by Prof. SPENCER T. BAIRD, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and by Prof. G. BROWN GOODE. The great argument used by the Provincial fish experts was to show that the mackerel belonged to their waters, and the ideas of hibernation were therefore represented. If this had been granted, our case would have had, as far as mackerel go, little to rest upon. As to hibernation of the mackerel, there are innumerable reasons to suppose that nothing of the kind exists. In fact hibernation is one of those ichthyological questions which require very long research to know anything about. It does seem that sturgeon in Russian waters, and carp in cold temperatures, take to the mud, and may, perhaps, do something like hibernation but this habit has no precedent in sea-fish. It may happen that a few individuals of the *scomber* family have been inclosed in the Winter season in the waters of the Newfoundland coast. Such cases have undoubtedly happened, for on page 62, of the late report of the United States Commission, the statement is made that in a river of Nova Scotia where a school of mackerel had been detained, the fish were speared out of the mud. Returning to the numbing effects of cold weather on sea-fish, in order to show how unusual it must be, the American turbot is taken with hooks in the dead of Winter under the floe ice of North Greenland at a depth of 300 fathoms. If sea-fish were mummified in the ocean depths by the cold, because at the deeper strata of the ocean temperatures are fairly uniform, once a fish had hibernated, his sleep might continue on forever. There can be no better proof of the migratory character of the mackerel than to cite a paragraph from the Cape Ann *Advertiser*, published this week, where the fact is announced that the mackerel fleet have gone off Hatteras in hopes of securing mackerel, and that some time ago "vessels reported having sailed through immense schools for forty miles." The film over the eye of mackerel Prof. HIND placed great stress on, as he supposed it was a preparatory step to the hibernating process. Now, this film over the eye, as Mr. GOODE shows, is not peculiar to the *scombers*, for many fish, such as the shad, the alewife, the menhaden, the blue-fish, the mullet, the lake white-fish, and various cyprinoid fishes, have this membrane, though it never does cover the whole eye. The fact remains also to be proved that a skin forms over the eye in Winter only. The writer of this article has apparently culled his facts in regard to mackerel from one side, and has read most superficially the whole of the testimony. "Public documents" are rarely of an amusing character, but when they happen to be of interest, as were those published as "The Award of the Fisheries Commission," it is most unfortunate when false deductions are derived from them.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Rome (Ga.) *Tribune* advises the South to spend less time in making Presidents and more time in developing its resources.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* urges the Hon. John McEnery for United States Senator from Louisiana for the next term.

The Troy *Press* says that Dr. Jesse Billings, father of Jesse Billings, Jr., died on Saturday at his home in Northumberland, Saratoga County, aged 87 years.

The Hon. Charles Foster will be inaugurated Governor of Ohio on Monday, Jan. 12. There will be a parade of National Guard regiments and independent companies.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that George C. Gorham's leadership has wrought only ruin to the Republican Party of California, and that the party there will have nothing further to do with him.

The Chicago *Tribune* describes a brief interview between a Boston millionaire and a clerk in a leading Chicago hotel. The gentleman from Boston is approaching 70 years of age, and was en route to San Francisco: Millionaire—"How is the best way to buy my ticket?" Clerk—"Why, buy a through ticket, of course." Old Gent—"But I may die on the way, and if I buy the ticket through I will be so much out of pocket."

The Hon. Henry R. Pierson has accepted the office of President of the Grant Club of Albany County, this State, and says: "The selection of Gen. Grant as a candidate for President of the United States seems like a popular demonstration, with which all party organizations have only to act in accord. As a Republican, and one of the body of the people, I heartily sympathize in all proper efforts that shall promote that result."

Mr. George D. Bisbee, of Buckfield, Me., thus writes to the Lewiston *Journal*: "In the Lisbon and Webster case, I see that Fogg raises the question that the Selectman did not each sign his own name to the warrant calling the town meeting. Now, in Buckfield, one of the Selectmen signed not only his own name to the warrant calling the meeting, but signed the names of the other two members of the board, they not even being present. I notified the Governor and Council in writing of this fact, and offered to prove it at any time and place they would designate. This was several days before they issued certificates. If Buckfield had been thrown out, Whitney, Republican, would have been elected over Chesley, Fusion, by a large majority. They paid no attention to my notice, and never gave me a chance to produce proof."

OHIO POLITICAL PROBLEMS

MATTERS BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

PREPARING FOR INAUGURATION DAY—QUESTIONS BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—GARFIELD THE PROMINENT SENATORIAL CANDIDATE—DEMOCRATS AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Gov. Bishop is very vigilant in looking after the arrangements for the inauguration of his successor, and has issued an order to the State Militia to hold itself in readiness for a grand display. When Mr. Foster was nominated, he closed his speech of acceptance by inviting the whole convention to meet him at the inauguration ball, and if the members all accept, the affair will be more of a success than was the one given in honor of Gen. Grant, which left the Governor's Guard some dollars in debt.

The next two or three weeks will be full of excitement here, as the opening of the Legislature, the choice of a United States Senator, and the installation of the Governor, with his subsequent appointments, are to be crowded into them. The opening event occurs on Saturday night of this week, when the Republican members of the Legislature will hold a caucus to determine the organization of the House and Senate, and to settle all little preliminaries of committeeship and policy. The most important fights will occur on the choice of Speaker for the House and President pro tem. of the Senate. There are several prominent candidates for the Speakership, and it would be difficult to determine now a possible choice. For the other position the Hon. Ben Eggleston, of Cincinnati, and the Hon. Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga County, are the leading competitors. Mr. Eggleston represents the anti-Garfield element of Hamilton County, and as Mr. Hitchcock is a stalwart adherent of Garfield and hails from the very heart of his district, the settlement of this question may, in some respects, foreshadow the contest that is to be settled on the second Tuesday succeeding the opening of the Legislature. There will be a strong effort put forth by the leading Republicans to shorten the session as much as possible, and as there is a decided Republican majority, it is safe to assume that the caucus will have a great deal to do with the cutting down of legislation that might otherwise be proposed, and with the prevention of many foolish things that would be attempted were each member to work upon his own responsibility. There will be at least a decided endeavor to make the record of the Legislature, as a whole, tell on the State vote of 1880.

The Senatorial question still overshadows all others at present up for decision, and the interest will grow more intense when those who are to make the choice come together in force after New Year's Day. Unless there is a bolt somewhere, or some combination is made in the dark to be successfully sprung at the final moment, Gen. James A. Garfield will carry all before him. Statements have been recently made that ex-Senator Stanley Matthews was gaining strength in Northern Ohio. There is not a word of truth in the assertion. Northern Ohio is a unit for Gen. Garfield, and has been so from the first. The only man who could, under any circumstances, divide that solid lake-region support is Gov. Foster, and it comes through a pretty safe and certain channel that Mr. Foster would not allow his name to be used under any circumstances. Some unique reasons are being urged in favor of Mr. Matthews's election. One of them is his financial record. There are a few semi-soft-money Republicans who say that Garfield's adamantine hard-money belief is "too pronounced" for safety under certain contingencies, and that Matthews's silver record is more expedient just at present. This sort of argument, however, is not pursued by Mr. Matthews's best friends, who know how the majority of Republican voters feel on the money question. Another reason urged in his support is that he lost his seat in the Senate before he had a chance to make a record, and should, therefore, be given one more chance. To this argument the Garfield men respond that Mr. Matthews's record, although short, was long enough to prove a serious burden in the canvass that preceded the choice of a Legislature that should select his Senatorial successor, and that said record had not a little to do with the success of the Democrats in that campaign. Still one more argument is used, only in whispers, and one hears it spoken only to those who believe that alliances with great corporations help, not only the person directly connected, but also the party for which he is chosen to speak. The claim is that the Texas Pacific and Union Pacific Roads are anxious to have Mr. Matthews elected, and are ready to furnish any margins that may be needed to help him along. This may not be so, but, if so, the fact will injure him in one way more than the cash can aid his chances in another. There is growing in the popular mind a very decided opposition to the influence and ambition of the larger corporations, railroad and otherwise.

One of the most recent developments in political circles is the announcement of Gov. Bishop as a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. The Governor, when approached, is very non-committal on the subject, but those who are nearest to him, and who would naturally be chosen as his mouthpiece, were he to desire to announce his entrance into the lists, have commenced lately, as though in accordance with some definite understanding, to urge his claims and sound his praises. The significance attached to this in any connection with the ultimate nomination is, of course, very slight, but it means something within the party here in the State. The foolish vanity of one old man, ex-Gov. Allen, was used to defeat Mr. Thurman's possible chance at St. Louis, and this Bishop movement may be of the same character. During the early part of this year, before the Democrats had nominated a candidate for Governor, it was understood among Mr. Bishop's friends that Mr. Tilden desired the renomination of Gov. Bishop, and that were he successful, the Presidential ticket might be Tilden and Bishop. Mr. Tilden may be holding out the same bait now, in order to divide the Ohio Democrats, and prevent Senator Thurman from bringing into the field his only hope of a Presidential nomination, and that is the solid support of his own State. Gov. Bishop is just the man to be flattered into such an arrangement, and as bad blood exists between himself and Mr. Thurman, he would have the additional incentive of revenge to urge him forward. It is safe to count him among the factors in determining the final result. Viewed in some lights, he would not be as weak a candidate as might be selected. The worst than can be charged on his State administration is its imbecility, and the worst that can be urged against him is his open and simple-minded vanity. No suspicion of corruption has attached to any of his dealings, and as his beliefs—financial and otherwise—are in so callow a state that they could be molded to any shape; he could be run on a soft or a hard money platform, or on one that was a little of each.

THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE CASE.

IMPORTANT EQUITY QUESTIONS ARISING IN THE CANADA SOUTHERN'S APPEAL FOR RELIEF.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—An important case in equity jurisprudence was argued to-day before Judge Wallace, in the United States District Court, in this city, which appears to have no precedent in the law-books. The contention grows out of a controversy between the Canada Southern and the Grand Trunk Railway Companies over the international bridge across the Niagara River at Buffalo. The Canada Southern applies to the District Court for a reduction of tolls, which, the petitioners aver, are exorbitant and unfair. The company pays the bridge company annually between $125,000 and $140,000, and its business is rapidly growing.

The international bridge was constructed several years ago under authority granted to two separate corporations, one Canadian and the other American, the charters being given by the Dominion Parliament and the Legislature of the State of New-York, respectively. In 1869 the two corporations were merged into one, and assumed control of the bridge. Neither the Canadian Parliament nor the New-York Legislature took the precaution to stipulate the rate of tolls to be collected for the use of the bridge. The New-York Legislature empowered the Directors of the American corporation to fix the amount of tolls. It is now claimed on the part of the Canada Southern Railway that every dollar except $200 of the stock of the international, its franchises, and rights have been absorbed by the Grand Trunk Railway, the right to make this purchase having been granted by the Canadian Parliament without the concurrence or consent of the New-York Legislature. The consideration was £20,000. The Canada Southern Railway, *in view of these facts, petitions the United* States District Court for a remedy. The act of Congress provides that in case of a controversy between the bridge company and the railway companies using the bridge, the settlement shall be effected in the United States District Court. The counsel opposing the petition maintain that the act referred to is unconstitutional, and that the District Court is without authority in the premises. Judge Wallace will decide whether he has jurisdiction in the case before there are further proceedings.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO'S ANNUAL MEETING—CANADIAN PROJECTS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company was held in this city to-day, 202,000 shares of stock being represented in the meeting. The report of President Huntington is encouraging as to the general business of the company and the outlook for the future, and speaks with confidence of the early completion of the western extensions of the road, and also of its extension to such a point on the waters of the Chesapeake as examination shall prove to possess the best water and harbor facilities. Vice-President Wickham's report shows that the total earnings for the past fiscal year were $1,891,542; the operating expenses, $1,507,332; the earnings over the operating expenses, $384,209. C. P. Huntington, A. S. Hatch, A. A. Low, Elias S. Higgins, John Castree, Jesse Hoyt, A. E. Orr, Ezra Wheeler, and Edward T. Fournier, all of New-York, and Williams C. Wickham and John Echols, of Virginia, were elected Directors.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 30.—It is understood that Mr. Brunell is now surveying the route for the extension of the Canada Central Railroad from Lake Nipissing to Sault Ste. Marie, 198 miles, and that the contract will be let next Spring. In that event, this section will be built by the time of the completion of the sections between Fort William and Winnipeg, and a short means of communication with the North-west will be secured.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. EICHBERG'S VIOLIN CONCERT.

Mr. Julius Eichberg, of Boston, who is known as a composer and conductor of high repute, gave a novel and interesting private entertainment yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall. Mr. Eichberg is the director of a violin school, and gave this charming concert for the purpose of introducing to the lovers of music in New-York a number of his most efficient and promising pupils. As a general rule the performances of young violinists are of the most unsatisfactory character, but the long and brilliant programme of yesterday was so faithfully given and in general so well interpreted that the audience was charmed, and listened to two hours' of violin playing with unmistakable pleasure. Six of Mr. Eichberg's pupils took part in the concert, four of whom were young ladies—Misses Chandler, Launder, Shepardson, and Shattuck; and two young men—Messrs. Nowell and Van Raalte. The technical finish, purity of tone, and vigorous style of these young artists were, indeed, remarkable. Miss Chandler, a prepossessing young girl, who has not yet reached the age for long dresses, played a solo by Ernst with remarkably good effect. Miss Shattuck also gave, in excellent style, the finale of the Mendelssohn concerto. The four young ladies made a great success in the performance of a concertante for four violins, and, as a finale, played in unison Bach's chaconne. There is no doubt of their natural ability or of the merits of the instruction they have received. They play with precision and taste, and show the good effects of careful study and judicious training. Both of the young men were successful, Mr. Nowell playing the allegro from the first concerto of Paganini with a full rich tone. Mr. Van Raalte gave Wilhelmj's adaptation of a romance and polonaise of Chopin in a masterly manner. The entire concert was a surprise and a pleasure to the critical audience present, and reflected great credit on the teacher as well as his accomplished pupils. It is to be hoped that the public may have an opportunity to hear these young artists in the course of the season.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Divorce" will be played for the last time this afternoon at Daly's Theatre.

The final performances of "The Strategists" are now being given at the Broadway Opera-house.

Signora Majeroni has taken the place of Miss Emily Rigl in "The Galley Slave," at Haverly's Theatre.

"Evangeline," with Mlle. Jarbeau in the title part, will be produced at the Standard Theatre next Monday evening.

Matinée performances are announced to-day at the New-York Circus, the Aquarium, the Theatre Comique, and at Haverly's Theatre.

Next Saturday afternoon and evening a benefit performance will be given at the New-York Circus in honor of Mr. Robert Stickney and Mr. Frank Melville.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, the "Pirates of Penzance," will be produced to-night at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre by Mr. Carte's company who have been singing in "Pinafore" at this establishment.

At the end of the run of "Fairfax" at the Park Theatre, Gilbert's "Wedding March" will be produced there. The leading characters in this comedy will be played by Mr. James Lewis and Miss Rachel Sanger.

The performance of "Hearts of Steel," at Niblo's, on Friday, will be for the benefit of Mr. George Clarke. The theatre will be decorated on this occasion, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment will be present in full force. They manage these things elaborately at Niblo's. The last representation of "Hearts of Steel" occurs on Saturday night.

"She Stoops to Conquer" will be followed at Wallack's Theatre by "A Scrap of Paper," "London Assurance," "Home," "My Awful Dad," and "The Liar." The first of these is announced for next Monday night. It is also possible that "Old Heads and Young Hearts," which was a decided success last week, will be revived at the end of the series.

The admirers of Herr Joseffy's piano-playing (a list which will include every one who has heard him) will be glad to learn that on Saturday evening he will give a concert at Chickering Hall with the assistance of an orchestra. This concert will be a Chopin night. The E minor concerto which Herr Joseffy played in the first of his concerts will be repeated, and the F minor will be performed for the first time. It is a pleasant task to record the fact that once more this brilliant pianist is to be heard with an orchestra. In the two works mentioned he will have every opportunity for the display of his wonderful powers and exquisite finish. The orchestra will be conducted on this occasion by Mr. Carlberg.

Mr. Mapleson's company have started in their career in Boston under the most favorable auspices. Yesterday's papers, without exception, are enthusiastic in their accounts of the successes of Mlle. Marimon, Signor Campanini, and Signor Del Puente in "La Sonnambula" on the opening night. In view of the well-known beauty of this performance, the comments of the Boston critics are not to be wondered at. The *Advertiser* says of Mlle. Marimon: "Her voice is a remarkably pure, fluent, and brilliant soprano, exceptionally strong and absolutely homogeneous from one end to the other of its large compass. In the sympathetic quality it is much above the average. Mlle. Marimon is a very fine vocalist, not attempting, and probably not caring to attempt, all the extravagances which are possible in vocal gymnastics, but excelling in all which she undertakes, and showing a refined taste in her use of embellishment. Her runs are taken in the cleanest fashion, and her shakes and trills reach perfection in their kind." Signor Campanini comes in for a large share of praise, and is said to have been received with all the honors awarded to a favorite of the Boston public. The *Herald* says: "The incomparable Campanini must have felt himself at home again, the audience greeting him upon his entrance, with a heartiness seldom granted other than resident artists, and this favor was repeatedly shown him during the evening, all of his leading numbers being generally applauded, and very determined but unsuccessful efforts being made to have him repeat some of them. He shared the honors of the evening with Mlle. Marimon." After the Bostonians have heard some of the other operas of Mr. Mapleson's répertoire given by the unequaled artists who compose the company, they will understand the reason of the warm praise that has been accorded them in New-York.

MAINE EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

GARDINER, Me., Dec. 30.—The Maine State Board of Education commenced its annual session to-day. About 70 members were present, including a large number of prominent persons of the State. The afternoon exercises consisted of an address of welcome by Mayor Palmer, and the appointment of the different committees. An address was delivered this evening by the Hon. J. L. Chamberlain, President of Bowdoin College, on "Education in France."

HAYDEN'S DEFENSE CLOSED

BEGINNING OF THE TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL.

TRACING THE "FOUND" KNIFE—MORE ABOUT BLOOD AND BLOOD-STAINS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE BODY—PROBABLE ENDING OF THE TESTIMONY THIS WEEK.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—The end of the Hayden trial is now rapidly approaching. At the opening of the afternoon session of the court to-day the defense rested, and the rebuttal was begun by the State. Much testimony of importance was introduced by both sides during the day. There was at one time a hope that all the evidence in the case could be introduced by to-morrow night, and thus permit an adjournment over New Year's Day until next week, when the arguments would be made. This hope, however, has been abandoned, and it is now understood that the court will sit on New Year's Day, and possibly on Friday and Saturday, if necessary to complete the taking of testimony this week.

The first witness of the day's session was L. M. Leach, a store-keeper, of Durham, adjoining Rockland. The "found" knife was produced by Mr. Hubbard, who conducted the examination of this witness, and Mr. Leach, after examining it, said it appeared like one of a half dozen he bought May 1, 1878, and of which he sold two before Sept. 3 following. He could name only one of the purchasers, George Johnson, a boy, living at the time in Durham.

"Have you any impression as to whom you sold the second knife?" asked Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. Waller objected to this question, and Judge Park said the matter rested upon the manner in which the witness interpreted the meaning of the word "impression." Knowledge, not conjecture, should be testified to.

The witness stated that his impression as to the purchaser of the second knife was derived from conversation with another person. He did not know what became of the knife he sold to Johnson, but knew that since the sale of the knife Johnson had moved to Rockland.

W. H. Perry testified that, in company with Deputy Sheriff Morgan, of Middletown, he visited Leach's store, in Durham, and compared the "found" knife with knives there on sale, coming readily to the conclusion that they were from the same lot. He had also found a knife in the possession of Henry Davis, of Durham, similar to the "found" knife. On cross-examination, the Davis knife was handed to the witness, who examined it, and said that, although the blades varied in size and shape, he was satisfied that this knife and the "found" knife were originally duplicates.

Deputy Sheriff Morgan, of Middletown, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness as to the similarity of the knives, and said he had visited every store in the vicinity of Rockland where knives were sold for the purpose of obtaining some clue to the ownership of the "found" knife.

Mr. Waller asked what the object of this testimony was, and Mr. Jones explained that its purpose was to show that at only one store within miles of Rockland were knives similar to the "found" knife on sale at the time of the homicide.

The witness said that his investigation resulted in finding no knives similar to the "found" knife, except those on sale at Leach's store and the knife owned by Henry Davis.

Henry Davis, of Durham, identified the knife which had been produced in court as belonging to him as one he received from George Johnson, sometime in 1878. On cross-examination, the witness was simply asked if he could swear that he received the knife before the homicide; he answered that he could not.

J. Sherman Buell testified to having examined the blood-stain at the place where the body was found. From an experiment he had since made, he should say that a pint of blood would make certainly as large a stain as that which he saw. On cross-examination, the witness said that he did not think that the rain that fell on the night of the murder had washed away any of the blood or ground.

Edward Severance testified that on the second Sunday after the murder he visited the place where it occurred, and in walking about discovered a second stain of blood, about 5 inches in diameter, situated about 10 feet north of the road where the body lay. Talcott Strong and Egbert Morse were with him at the time, and he at once called their attention to the stain. He poked the stain with a stick and it seemed to be alive with worms. The matter seemed to be more of a solid than a fluid, and looked just like a clot of blood.

"Are you sure it was blood?" asked Mr. Waller.

"Yes, Sir," replied the witness.

"Will you swear that it was not algæ?"

"I wont swear; I thought at the time that it was blood and still think so."

To Mr. Jones the witness said he had kept quiet about the matter because he didn't want to become involved in the case. Hearing that the trial was about concluded, he ventured to speak to a friend about what he had seen, and the next thing he knew was that he had been served with a subpœna to appear in court.

Talcott B. Strong testified to visiting the scene of the homicide in company with Mr. Severance. The witness's attention was called by Severance to a stain upon the ground which, after investigation, he concluded was blood. The stain was about the size of the witness's hand and was situated about 8 or 10 feet north of the road where the body lay; he noticed no odor from it; the stain was of a dark red color, and about a foot distant there was another spot of the same kind but smaller. The witness looked for other spots but found none.

"Why didn't you tell Severance about this second spot?" asked Mr. Jones. "He has testified to only seeing one."

"I think I did speak to him about it," replied the witness, "but I can't swear that I did."

"Why haven't you spoken of this before?"

"I didn't think it a matter of any importance. I never was a witness, and I didn't want to come to court. I always was afraid of a lawyer."

Egbert I. Morse testified that he visited the scene of the homicide with Severance and Strong, Sept. 15, 1878. He saw the stain to which Severance drew his attention, and had no doubt that it was blood. He thought he heard Strong speak at that time of another spot of blood, but his attention was not called to it.

"Why didn't you look at the spot that Strong found as well as at the one that Severance found?" asked Mr. Waller.

"I took very little interest in the matter any way," replied the witness.

Dr. Joseph J. Meigs was next called, and testified that he had practiced medicine nearly 34 years, part of the time in New-York, and part of the time in Madison. He had had experience with ovarian tumors in his practice, had read the descriptions of the cystic tumor found in Mary Stannard's body, and was of opinion that such a growth would not produce a single indication of pregnancy. According to his experience, a person having such a tumor would not be aware of its presence. On cross-examination, the witness said that he had read none of a long list of authorities on the subject enumerated by Mr. Waller.

On his redirect examination, Dr. Meigs testified that about a week after the homicide he visited the place where the body was found, saw the blood-stain, and ascertained that it extended into the ground about half an inch. He thought that rain on the fresh blood would have caused the stain to sink deeper into the ground than it otherwise would have done. He had seen a larger stain result from an ordinary case of nose-bleeding.

Mark Collins, a fruit and vegetable dealer of Middletown, who visited Rockland on the day of the homicide for the purpose of trading horses, was the next witness called. He testified to the circumstances of finding the body, and said that he was one of the first to arrive where it lay; that then the left arm lay on the breast, the right arm was thrown out upon the ground, the lower limbs were apart, and the clothing was raised to the waist. Some of the men present requested the father to pull down the clothes, and he did so. The body, when the witness first saw it, seemed to be resting on both shoulders. On cross-examination, the witness said that he went to where the body lay with Fillmore Scranton, Nehemiah Burr, a man called Haslett, and another man whom he did not know. All arrived at about the same time, and the position of the body was visible to all.

"Have you told your story to-day the same as you have told it heretofore?" asked Mr. Waller.

"Just the same," replied the witness.

"Didn't Judge Harrison ask you if you had told such a story, and did you not then deny it, and say that you saw the body just as Scranton and Burr have testified to seeing it, except that the clothes were up?"

"I don't think I did."

"Have you ever told Judge Harrison a story different from the one you have just told?"

"No, Sir."

Mr. Jones produced a small bottle of arsenic, which had been purchased within an hour at a drug store in this city. He wished to put this in as an exhibit in the case, and would subsequently place upon the witness stand the clerk who sold the arsenic. The defense had asked, he said, to have exhibited in court the shoes which Mary Stannard wore on the day of her murder, but having learned that Susan Hawley had worn the shoes several times since the death of her sister, the request was withdrawn, as the fact of the shoes having been worn since the homicide destroyed their value to the defense. With allowance for one or two points which possibly might have been forgotten, the case of the accused man, Mr. Jones said, was substantially closed. The State and the defense, he added, had agreed that the deposition of Benjamin Stevens should be taken, provided the man was not able to come to court.

The rebuttal for the State was then opened by Mr. Waller calling Mr. Hayden to the stand. His examination was brief and unimportant, two or three questions being asked concerning the clothes he wore on the afternoon of the homicide, and about the oyster supper which he attended in March, 1878.

The Rev. Richard S. Eldridge, a Methodist clergyman, residing in Middlefield, was next called. He testified that he was acquainted with Mr. Hayden, and had a conversation with him the day after the homicide. The witness asked Mr. Hayden what he knew about the case, and the latter replied that he knew nothing except what had been told him by others. He said he didn't know why he should be suspected, and positively affirmed that there had never been improper intimacy between him and Mary Stannard. He said he did not understand how the girl could be in trouble. On cross-examination, the witness said he did not propose to testify to anything that was not literally true, but his memory concerning the conversation with Mr. Hayden had so faded that he could not remember on what day of the week this conversation took place. He was in Rockland on the Friday following the homicide, and talked with Mrs. Hayden about the case. He was very positive, however, that it was not in the conversation with her that Mary's condition was alluded to. He could not swear, however, that he did not talk with her about a motive on her husband's part.

"Do you think you could have talked with Mrs. Hayden about a motive without referring to her husband's relations with Mary Stannard?" asked Mr. Jones.

"I think it possible," the witness answered.

"Your recollection concerning your conversation with Mrs. Hayden is very dim, isn't it?"

"Very dim."

Dr. Rufus Matthewson was next called to testify concerning the amount of blood he found on the clothing of Mary Stannard. The defense objected to this testimony on the ground that the matter had been gone into by the State when putting in its case in chief. Mr. Waller said the State was trying to bolster a case, which possibly counsel might think had been shattered by the defense. Rebutting evidence must be concerning new matter, and not such as should have been put in in chief. Mr. Waller said the defense had brought out a very ingenious theory to the effect that Mary Stannard was not murdered where her body was found, but that her body had been brought there after her throat had been cut. He claimed the disputed testimony as proper to show how untenable this theory was. Judge Park ruled that the State had the right to reply in rebuttal to the claim made by the defense that the homicide did not occur where the body was found.

Dr. Matthewson thereupon was permitted to continue his testimony, and stated that he found a large quantity of blood on the back of the murdered girl. He estimated the quantity to be several pounds. He visited the place where the body was found the next morning and thought that the rain that fell the evening before had washed much of the blood upon the ground away. He also testified that it was his practice to sell medicine at his office in Durham, as there was no drug store there. He had sold medicine to Mr. Hayden several times, and at the time of the homicide he had plenty of arsenic on hand and for sale. On cross-examination by Mr. Watrous, the witness stated that he measured the blood-stain on the ground by the body with his eye, and estimated it to be 10 by 12 inches in extent.

Dr. Earle Matthewson, son of the preceding witness, was asked his opinion as to the amount of blood he found in the body of Mary Stannard when he made the post-mortem examination. He replied that he found about the same amount usually found in bodies of persons dead of disease. Pressed by counsel for the defense on cross-examination to state the amount of blood in the body, the witness finally answered, "I'm sure I don't know, Sir."

James Hill, an old gentleman, testified that he visited the place where the body of Mary Stannard was found the morning after the homicide. He saw the stain of blood, and also saw clots of blood which had apparently been washed down the hill by the rain.

James Hill, Second, testified that he was a member of the Coroner's jury which first investigated the murder. Mr. Hayden, he said, testified before the jury that he left his house to go to the wood-lot that afternoon about 1 o'clock. The witness was positive of this, as he made a memorandum of it soon after the sitting, and had the memorandum with him. He had known Andrew Haslett three years, and during that time had never heard the man called by any other name.

The cross-examination of this witness was conducted by Mr. Watrous, who asked:

"When you testified at Madison was your attention called to what was said before the Coroner's Jury?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the witness, "and I testified to what Mr. Hayden said about his going to his wood-lot."

"Are you positive that you told the time that Mr. Hayden said he went to the wood-lot?"

"I don't remember; I think I did."

"Have you not since this trial began been asked to remember something Mr. Hayden had said about the time he left his house for the wood-lot?"

"I believe James Scranton, one of the jurors at the inquest, spoke to me about it."

"What was said?"

"I don't remember."

"Try to do so. This is very recent compared with the matter to which you have already testified."

"I think I first asked him what time Mr. Hayden said he left his house that afternoon. He said he thought Hayden said about 1 o'clock, and I said that was what I thought also."

"Was Mr. Hayden asked about the time he usually left his house after dinner?"

"Yes, Sir, and he said he usually left it about 1 o'clock."

At this point, it being nearly 6 o'clock, court was adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

"STEWART'S CASTLE" BURNED.

THE WASHINGTON RESIDENCE OF EX-SENATOR STEWART, OF NEVADA, DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The palatial residence of ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, took fire this evening from a defective flue, and was completely gutted by the flames. The house is situated on Iowa Circle, facing south, and at the time of its erection was considered a model of elegance and tasteful decoration. It was familiarly known as "Stewart's Castle," and was pointed out to visitors as one of the attractions of the city. The house had been unoccupied for some time, but had just been re-opened by the Stewart family, and preparations were making for a grand reception this evening. The ball-room had been decorated and fires were lighted in the furnaces in order thoroughly to heat the house in anticipation of the New Year's ball. The flames were first seen breaking through the floor in the front hall. An alarm was given by telephone, and the entire department was summoned, but before the engines arrived the flames had crept up the front stairway and reached the top of the tower, which rises 80 feet or more above the entrance door. The fire then spread rapidly, and soon filled the entire upper part of the building. The two upper stories and the roof were completely burned out, nothing being saved except from the parlor and basement floors. At 11 o'clock the firemen gained control of the flames, and succeeded in saving the two lower floors, though the damage from smoke and water was very great. Mr. Stewart is not in the city, and Mrs. Stewart was attending a reception when the fire broke out. Her little child, 6 years of age, was sleeping in an upper chamber, and was rescued by two of the servants. The loss cannot be ascertained to-night, but it is estimated at $50,000. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, tendered the hospitalities of his residence to Mr. Stewart's temporarily homeless family.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

MANCHESTER, N. J., Dec. 30.—A week or so ago a tramp applied to a farmer named John Batty for work, which was given to him. The tramp cheerfully performed all duties assigned to him, but when the Batty family awoke this morning they found that he had fled, taking with him about $300, the farmer's earnings for two years, his best coat and hat, his shot-gun, and Mrs. Batty's jewels.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 30.—The Indian cannibal, Swift Runner, was hanged at Fort Saskatchewan on Dec. 20. This was the first legal hanging in the North-west Territory. The Indian was convicted, on his own confession, of having killed and eaten his mother, his wife, and seven children during last Winter.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 30.—The case of Lindner, the forger, who escaped from the Warden of the Essex County Prison, was before the United States court to-day. The motion was to discharge the habeas corpus proceedings. The court declined to hear anything on the return of the writ of the merits of the case, because the prisoner was in contempt, but would look into the question of jurisdiction of the case. In reference to the question whether the Warden of the Essex Prison should be held for the escape of the prisoner, the Attorney-General raised the question whether escapes were indictable in the United States or the State courts. The court said the escapes were not indictable in the United States courts, unless voluntary on the part of the officer having the prisoner in charge; and the court would not presume that the Attorney-General would take the ground that the escape in this case was voluntary. The only other way to reach the case was by attachment, the non-appearance of the prisoner in court being taken as prima facie evidence that there was an escape. The Warden then asked that an attachment might issue, as he was anxious for a full investigation. The court, however, declined to do this, as it did not consider the Warden culpable.

MARSHALL, Texas, Dec. 30.—The District Court convened this morning, and the opposing forces are being marshaled for the Currie habeas corpus case, which will come up to-morrow. Maurice Barrymore is anxiously looked for by the prosecution. The opinion seems to prevail that Porter's cowardly assassin will be released on bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Yreka says: "Last Friday an Indian got on a spree at Orleans Bar, on the Klamath River, and assaulted P. H. Scott with a knife, severely wounding him. James Osburn went to Scott's assistance, when the Indian turned and plunged the knife into his throat, killing him instantly. A party of miners and others of the vicinity caught the Indian, tied him to a tree, and riddled his body with bullets."

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Dec. 30.—A report reached this city late last night that the outgoing Bismarck coach which left here on Thursday last was stopped by road agents near Antelope Station. They fired into the coach, killing the only passenger, a Mr. Oates, and then took the treasure-box and made their escape.

SMALL-POX CHECKED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 30.—Health Officer Addicks to-day made a report to the Board of Health upon the question of small-pox, rehearsing the successful endeavors that have been made to prevent the disease spreading from the case reported Nov. 23, of Francis Gallagher, a boy living at No. 2,809 Rosehill-street, Twenty-fifth Ward, and who died on Nov. 26. In conclusion the report says: "The disease at this time is most certainly checked, but not entirely eradicated. What I term the Rosehill district is within the Twenty-fifth Ward. A few cases occurred in adjoining wards, and one partial case within the Sixth Ward. No case has been reported since the 27th inst." The case reported on Dec. 27 is the only one since Dec. 12, prior to which date several cases occurred.

THE BROOKLYN RING SUITS

UNEXPECTED ACTION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

A PETITION CLANDESTINELY CIRCULATED AND SIGNED BY PROMINENT BROOKLYN CLERGYMEN—INDIGNANT TAX-PAYERS—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S EXPLANATION.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Attorney-General Schoonmaker, in speaking of the discontinuance of the Kingsley-Keeney suits, said, this evening, that the reservoir case had been discontinued because the Court of Appeals had rendered a decision, in a cross-action, which made it useless, and merely an unnecessary expense to Brooklyn, to continue the action for the people. In the Third-avenue sewer case he was satisfied that the city had no standing in the courts, and he quotes several parallel cases which have influenced him in his action. He had, moreover, been requested by a large number of prominent Brooklyn men who signed their names to the petition to do as he has done. Among those who requested the discontinuance of the suits were Mayor Howell, Ripley Ropes, J. S. T. Stranahan, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Dr. Talmage, Thomas H. Rodman, Auditor Amerman, Register Barrs, John Williams, Gen. Philip S. Crooke, and Gen. Slocum.

It came to light yesterday, for the first time, that the last step in the well-laid plan to abandon the suit against members of the McLaughlin Ring, in Brooklyn, in the matter of the Third-avenue sewer was taken some days ago. This step was the securing of an order from some one of the Kings County Judges formally discontinuing the suit, on the strength of the written consent of Attorney-General Schoonmaker and the attorneys of the four defendants—Water Commissioners Fowler, Lowber, and Bliss, and Contractor Keeney. Judge Jasper W. Gilbert, to whose lot it has fallen on several occasions, when dispatch, zeal, and privacy were invoked, to step to the front, was willing to act, and on Saturday last Gen. B. F. Tracy, of counsel for Keeney, appeared before him, and presenting the following copy of consent, made the motion for an order of discontinuance:

SUPREME COURT.—The People of the State of New-York against William A. Fowler, Edward J. Lowber, Archibald M. Bliss, and Abner C. Keeney.

Consent is hereby given that this action be discontinued, without costs, and that an order may be entered by either party for that purpose without notice. Dated Dec. 23, 1879.

A. Schoonmaker, Jr., Attorney-General; Roger A. Pryor, attorney for Fowler; Charles Jones, attorney for Lowber; Henry S. Bellows, attorney for Bliss; Tracy & Catlin, attorneys for Keeney.

The motion was immediately granted. The proceeding was conducted so quietly that no attention was attracted to it. The papers were then transferred with equal privacy to the County Clerk's office, where they were filed. On the same day Judge Gilbert granted a similar order in the case of The People against Fowler, Lowber and Bliss, and Keeney and his partner Kingsley in the matter of the Hempstead storage reservoir suit. This farcical termination of two of the most important suits in which the plundered people of Brooklyn ever engaged has aroused the greatest indignation among the tax-payers, and the action of the Attorney-General is condemned in the strongest terms. The evidences of wholesale plundering appeared so clear in the Third-avenue sewer suit that the Penitentiary already loomed up behind the four defendants. The sudden discontinuance of the suit on the eve of the retirement of the Democratic State Administration has strengthened the general impression that the defendants and their Democratic Ring friends had well-founded fears of State Prison in the event of the suit being tried by a Republican Attorney-General. The suit was in such a state that it could have been brought to trial at the next term of the Kings County Supreme Court. The defendants, with the exception of Fowler, had already put in their answers. In his behalf a demurrer had been entered by his counsel, Gen. Roger A. Pryor. The ground of this demurrer was, that Fowler's action in breaking Van Winkle's contract for the building of the sewer, and awarding it to Kingsley & Keeney, was judicial, and, being judicial, he could in no way be held civilly responsible by the people. Before coming to the trial of the main issue, this demurrer, in the proper order of events, would first have to be disposed of. The Attorney-General, however, for some reason, which he alone can give, never brought the demurrer to argument. "Of course," said Gen. Pryor frankly, when asked about it yesterday, "we allowed the matter to stand in abeyance so long as it suited the Attorney-General's convenience." With the demurrer disposed of and permission given John E. Parsons by Attorney-General Schoonmaker to push the prosecution, the suit might have been tried long ago.

The Attorney-General seems to have been actuated by a desire to clothe his act with all the decency possible under the circumstances. Some pretext for it had to be afforded, and the ever-ready ingenuity of the Brooklyn Ring suggested a petition. This was quietly circulated, and a number of Brooklyn clergymen were among the signers who prayed the Attorney-General to drop all further proceedings against the Water Commissioners and contractors. The names of Henry Ward Beecher and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs were on the list, which was forwarded to Albany with the usual secrecy. The Attorney General communicated his intentions to Prosecuting Attorney Parsons in a very carefully-worded document, which that gentleman, however, declines to give to the public. It is believed that Mr. Parsons replied to the Attorney-General in very plain language, giving his views upon the sudden and apparently inexplicable abandonment of a case which looked so hopeful for the prosecution.

A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

CHARLES H. ADDICKS, A JOURNALIST, STRANGLES HIMSELF AT WATER VALLEY, MISS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—About three months ago, Charles H. Addicks came here from Philadelphia, having letters from leading journalists introducing him as one of the profession. He took a place as assistant under T. A. Hall, manager of the Grand Opera-house, and, by his amiability and courtesy, made many friends. Just before Christmas he was taken with mania, and stimulants only aggravated the trouble. Finally, he determined to go to St. Louis, where he had friends, and left by the Jackson Railroad last Friday night. To-day a dispatch was received from Water Valley, Miss., stating that Addicks appeared there Saturday morning in a condition of evident insanity. He was unable to give his name, business, or destination, and was taken in charge by E. R. Kelley, the train-dispatcher, and A. P. Lusk, and medical attention was given him by Dr. W. R. Dickson. He had so far recovered on Monday as to be able to sit up. He was much depressed, but seemed to be all right. At his suggestion the attendants left him alone, as he thought he could sleep. He was accordingly left in the room by himself for about an hour. When he was again visited at 10:30 at night, he was found dead, having strangled himself by tying his suspenders around his neck and stuffing the bed-clothes into his mouth. His body will be kept, awaiting the order of his friends, until to-morrow morning. The deceased was the son of an eminent Philadelphia Doctor, and leaves a wife and two children. He was formerly in business in Chicago. His friends have ordered his body to be cared for.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The British steamer Amanuensis, Capt. Holgate, at Liverpool, from Norfolk Dec. 18, lost boats, bulwarks, and her chart-house.

The British ship Bonnie Dundee, Capt. Fleck, at Liverpool, from Pensacola Oct. 31, struck a pier and had her stern much damaged.

The American bark H. L. Routh, Capt. Young, at Bristol, from New-York Dec. 1, and the Italian bark Talismano, Capt. Oneglia, (before reported at Queenstown,) have been in collision at Bristol.

The German ship Leda, before reported ashore on Goodwin Sands, has become a total wreck.

The French bark Amolle, Capt. Dutmera, from Bordeaux Dec. 19, for New-York, and the British bark St. Olaves, Capt. Campling, from Glasgow Dec. 16, for New-York, have put back.

The British steamer Canopus, Capt. Horsfall, at Liverpool, from Boston Dec. 18, lost a boat, sails, and her mizzen-boom.

The British steamer Glenisla, Capt. Farfor, from Savannah Nov. 8, by way of Plymouth, for Reval, arrived at Copenhagen Dec. 29, having lost two blades of her propeller. She will have to lighten astern to repair.

The British ship Alex McKenzie, Capt. Homewood, from New York, Dec. 4, for Antwerp, before reported off Dungeness, is now reported stranded near Ostend, and will apparently be lost.

A BANK CLERK'S DISAPPEARANCE.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 30.—Joseph Kavanagh, a clerk in a Savings Bank at Sydney, Cape Breton, who was also connected with the *Express News*, a paper of that town, has been missing since last Friday. It is generally believed that he committed suicide by jumping off the Cape Breton Company's Pier. The ice was just forming at the time, and his cap was found near a hole about four feet from the pier. Others suppose that he has become a defaulter. There was a rumor at Sydney that the savings bank had been robbed, whether in connection with the disappearance of Kavanagh or otherwise is not known.

WESTERN TELEGRAPH LITIGATION.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 30.—An injunction has been granted here against the American Union Telegraph Company, restraining that company from constructing a telegraph line upon the right of way of the Cincinnati, Lafayette, and Chicago Railroad. Application was made by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Pending the Great Western Telegraph Company litigation, the American Union Telegraph Company loaned to the Receiver of the former company $10,000, to be deposited in court, on the theory that a deposit in court would compel the delivery of the lines of the Great Western Company by the Western Union Company, which holds them, to satisfy a claim. The proceeding in which the deposit was made was appealed to the Appellate Court. Motion was made in the Circuit Court by the American Union Company for an order to withdraw these funds, which motion Judge Barnum denies, on the ground that the Appellate Court alone has jurisdiction over the matter. The funds, therefore, remain deposited in court, and the Western Union still retains possession of the lines.

OBITUARY.

DAVID LEAVITT.

Mr. David Leavitt, a well-known merchant and banker of this City for many years, died in the residence of his son, Edward Leavitt, at No. 33 West Nineteenth-street, yesterday morning. His illness was simply the breaking up of a vigorous constitution by old age. He was first confined to his bed on Sunday, the 14th inst. His daughter, his two sons and their wives, and his grandchildren were at his death-bed. His son Edward was absent, and is expected to arrive on the Westphalia, from Europe, to-morrow evening. No arrangements are to be made for the funeral until his return.

Mr. Leavitt was born at Bethlehem, Litchfield County, Conn., Aug. 29, 1791. His father was one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in the county. He came to this City in the year 1813. He was employed as a clerk in a produce and commission house for several years, when, on obtaining his share of his father's estate, amounting to about $10,000, he began business on his own account. At the outset of his career, John Jacob Astor imported a cargo of tea, and Mr. Leavitt bought the entire lot. During the progress of the negotiations, Mr. Astor asked his customer in broken English how he proposed to pay for it. Mr. Leavitt coolly drew from his pocket the required amount in notes drawn by Mr. Astor, which young Leavitt had bought up on the street. An instance of the pluck and energy which made Mr. Leavitt a successful merchant was shown before he was 25 years old, when the Colombian Government, being engaged in a local war, authorized its agents in this country to build a vessel, which was also to be provided with its armament and equipment in this country. The agents were unwilling to fulfill the commission, and sought aid from other sources. Young Leavitt heard of the matter, and undertook the enterprise. He built the vessel and induced the United States Government to assist him in its armament, and then assumed command of the ship. He sailed for the destined port, and arriving safely, received $100,000 in the currency of the Colombian Government and a draft on the City of London for $100,000 more, a clear profit of $100,000 as his recompense. Realizing that Spanish doubloons would be more easily negotiated in this City than Colombian currency, he stopped at Havana and made the exchange. His sagacity was duly rewarded, for on arriving at this port he found that a premium was being paid on Spanish doubloons, which netted him a considerable addition to his profits in the transaction. His draft on London was honored after a few years' delay. Although then a young man, Mr. Leavitt was patient, and did not hasten to realize on the draft by selling it at a discount. This was an instance of his subsequent business career, as a believer in long credits. He married, in 1814, Miss Maria Clarissa Lewis, the accomplished daughter of a well-known citizen of Goshen, Conn., by whom he had three sons, Edward, Henry, and David—the latter a resident of Dresden—and a daughter, Mrs. Fisher Howe, of Brooklyn. In the year 1823, a Mr. Noyes and others began, in a small way, the manufacture of white lead in the then village of Brooklyn. Mr. Leavitt loaned money to the concern from time to time, and finally, becoming convinced that the firm would be unable to make good his loans, he assumed the management of the business, and in 1825, through his efforts, the Brooklyn White Lead Company was incorporated. Mr. Leavitt built a house in Brooklyn, at the corner of Washington and Sands streets, in 1824, and took up his residence there. The old house is still standing. About the same time he was elected President of the Fulton Bank in this City. Old New-Yorkers well remember the celebrated "Barker conspiracy," which was directed against this banking institution, and Mr. Leavitt's successful efforts in bringing it to light, together with the trial of Barker which followed. Mr. Leavitt moved to Brooklyn, now Columbia Heights, about the year 1828. At that time, there were only three houses in sight of his residence, on the southern side, and Hezekiah Pierrepont was extensively advertising sites for Summer residences in the vicinity. Later on, soon after the establishment of the Fulton Ferry, Mr. Leavitt undertook its management. The popular cry of the people against "monopolies and monopolists" induced Mr. Leavitt to part with his interest in the ferry. He acquired a large amount of property in the neighborhood of the Heights, and was at one time one of the Trustees of the village. He built the house now occupied as a residence by Henry C. Bowen, No. 90 Willow-street. He was offered the nomination as Mayor of the city on several occasions after its incorporation, but he persistently declined the honor. In the Autumn of 1838 he became President of the American Exchange Bank in this City, of which he was practically the founder, and with which he was connected for 16 years. It is said by the present officers that the bank never made a mistake while Mr. Leavitt was its President. During his term of office as President of the bank he went to Europe in behalf of certain holders of bonds issued by the State of Illinois. Grave fears were entertained that the bonds would not be paid, and several financiers had failed in placing them in the European market, but by pledging his own credit, Mr. Leavitt succeeded in creating a degree of confidence in the scheme, and it was a source of pride to him in after years that all the holders of the bonds eventually received both principal and interest. Later in life, Mr. Leavitt built a country-seat at Great Barrington, Mass., and his sons, as they attained their majority, also bought property in the village, and became identified with the place. Mr. Leavitt was chosen President of the Housatonic Railroad about that time, and improved its condition materially. He was at one time Receiver of the North American Trust Company, and successfully conducted a lawsuit in its interest, which had an important bearing on the Banking law of this State. During the panic of 1857 there was a run on the American Exchange Bank. Mr. Leavitt addressed the panic-stricken depositors from the steps of the bank, and endeavored to instill into them the confidence which he felt in the ability of the bank to meet its engagements. He was a patron of art, and owned several fine paintings, among which was a work by Leutze, representing "The Battle of Monmouth." The figures of the historical picture are life-size and remarkably life-like. Mr. Leavitt's family was distinguished for its longevity. His grandfather attained a great age; his mother died at the age of 97 years, and the ages of his two sisters and a brother averaged 90 years. At one period five generations of the family were living. Mr. Leavitt was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, with which he had been connected for half a century.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A dispatch from Madrid says that Señor Ayala, President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

The Hon. Justin A. Smith, of Whitehall, N. Y., fell dead yesterday morning while reading a paper in the Grand Union Hotel at that place. He was elected to the Assembly in 1854, and to the Senate in 1855, and has been Justice for several years.

MARKSMEN IN NEW-JERSEY.

BAYONNE CITY, N. J., Dec. 30.—A 50-bird match between James Sanford and Shade De Long took place this afternoon. The match was for $50 a corner, and originally included three contestants, but one retired. The conditions were 21 yards rise, H and T traps, Rhode Island rules. Both gentlemen tied on 20 birds, and a shoot-off at three birds resulted in another tie. Three more birds did not change the result, both contestants scoring a miss. It was then decided to shoot bird about, first miss out, and the result was a victory for Sanford. At the finish the total scores stood: Sanford, 31; De Long, 30.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 30.—An interesting pigeon-match, at 100 birds aside, took place near Stockton Rifle Range this morning. The contestants were William Baylis, of New-York, and Leonard Despreaux, of this city. The conditions were $100 a side, five traps, five yards apart; English rules. Baylis obtained an easy victory, killing 84 birds to Despreaux's 73.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Rufus Church, of Weehawken, and Capt. P. Ellis shot a pigeon-match here to-day for $50 a side. The conditions of the match were as follows: Fifty birds each, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, single barrel, two traps; Long Island rules. Church killed 40 birds and Ellis 37. The birds were hard flyers.

TREMLEY, N. J., Dec. 30.—Fine weather and clear skies brought out a goodly number of marksmen of the Middlesex Gun Club to contest at glass-ball shooting for a silver badge. Seventeen men faced the traps. The conditions of the match were as follows: Fifteen balls each, 21 yards rise, from mole rotating traps. George Peabody was the winner, breaking 14 balls in succession. Other scores were as follows: Laird, Feltro, and Thompson, 11 each; Williams, Cox, and Murray, 10; Woods, Mott, Selvea, and Grey, 9.

THE REV. MR. MORTIMER'S CASE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—The Rev. A. G. Mortimer, the English clergyman, who was formerly connected with St. Clement's Church, in Philadelphia, and was recently assistant to Dr. Rankin, at St. Luke's, in this city, who was inhibited in this diocese by Bishop Pinkney two weeks ago, presumably for ritualistic teachings, has returned to Baltimore from Philadelphia, where he obtained letters dimissory from Bishop Stevens. He has not, however, presented them to Bishop Pinkney, and it is stated they are not in the usual form. In case Bishop Pinkney rejects them, Mr. Mortimer can, according to the canons, compel him to show cause, but it is not supposed that he will take this course, as he says he does not expect to remain in this city.

PEDESTRIANISM ON THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Another six days' "go-as-you-please" match began at the Pavilion this evening, under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Pedestrian League. There was a large attendance. Prominent among the contestants are McIntyre, Scott, and Murdock, who stood respectively first, third, and fourth in the recent match; Collins, who walked from San Francisco to New-York in 91 days, and an Apache Indian runner.

Save your child from aches and pains, and give new life and vigor to its feeble body. Do be persuaded to use the only true remedy, sure and harmless—Holman Pad absorption treatment. Consultations free. No. 862 Broadway.—Exchange.

THE LUNGS are strained and racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.—Advertisement.

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Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility.—Advertisement.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE GREAT IN MAINE; THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER; GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.
THE IMPENDING UTE WAR; THE HAYDEN TRIAL; POLITICAL FACTS AND TALK.
EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT; THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS; ALL THE GENERAL NEWS.
LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD; EDITORIAL ARTICLES UPON CURRENT TOPICS.
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Should use Philippe's "Palatable" Cod Liver Oil, in combination with Phospho-Nutritine. It builds up weak systems with astonishing rapidity. All Druggists.

Fine Silk Hats, $3 90, worth $5. Derbys $1 90, worth $3. No. 15 New-Church-st., up stairs.

BUY ALWAYS "Alderney Brand." CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

SANDS—OEST.—Privately, Dec. 30, at St. Alban's Church, by the Rector, LYDIA BEEKMAN, daughter of the late Joseph Sands, to WILLIAM OEST, all of this City.

WELLING—KNAPP.—Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1879, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., F. V. WELLING to AUGUSTA, daughter of Samuel Knapp, Esq., of New-York City. No cards.

DIED.

BARIGHT.—Entered into rest, on Third day morning, 30th of Twelfth month, 1879, AMY C. BARIGHT, aged 80 years 11 months and 13 days.

Funeral will be held on Sixth day, 2d of First month, 1880, at 11:30 A. M., at the Friends' Meeting-house, at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y. Friends will meet at her son Samuel's residence, two miles from Poughkeepsie.

CARRICK.—In Jersey City, on Monday, the 29th, at 2:30 A. M., of pneumonia, ABRAHAM H. CARRICK, only son of Abraham H. and Olivia M. Carrick, aged 22 years 7 months and 24 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 131 Wayne-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, the 31st, at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited.

CLARKSON.—At the residence of her father, No. 8 West 39th-st., on Monday, Dec. 29, FREDERICA, daughter of Thomas Streatfeild Clarkson, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 9:30 A. M.

DIX.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, Cal., on Friday night, Dec. 26, CHARLES W. DIX, formerly of Brooklyn, E. D.

Interment at San José, Cal.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 1879, EDWARD HAMILTON, in his 58th year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 393 Myrtle-av., on Friday, Jan. 2, at 2 P. M.

☞ London, England, papers please copy.

HEDGES.—At the Presbyterian Parsonage, Kingston, N. J., on Monday morning, Dec. 29, WILLIAM WOODRUFF HEDGES, son of the late William J. Hedges, of Somerville, N. J.

Funeral services at the parsonage on Thursday, Jan. 1, at 7 o'clock A. M. Interment at Frenchtown, N. J.

HEWLETT.—At Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, on Sunday, Dec. 28, JACOB C. HEWLETT, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Woodbury Station for the train leaving Long Island City at 10 o'clock.

LEAVITT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, the 30th inst., DAVID LEAVITT, in the 89th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OAKLEY.—At Milton, N. Y., on Dec. 29, WILBUR HARPER OAKLEY, grandson of the Rev. P. C. Oakley, in the 19th year of his age, a member of the Junior Class at Wesleyan University.

Funeral services at Milton, on Thursday, Jan. 1, at 2:30 P. M.

☞ Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

SNOOK.—Dec. 29, 1879, MARIA ANTOINETTE, wife of John B. Snook.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 31st, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 158 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 3 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 6 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 8 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Main, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Hayti and Colombia leave New-York Dec. 30. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Dec. 30. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Jan. 2. The mails for Havana leave New-York Dec. 31 and Jan. 3. The mails for St. Lucia, Dominica, Martinique, Barbados, and Trinidad direct leave New-York Dec. 31. The mails for Bermuda leave New-York Jan. 1. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York Jan. 1. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Jan. 17. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Jan. 19. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1879.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ARCHER & PANCOAST M'F'G. CO.,
67 Greene-st., & 68, 70, & 72 Wooster-st., above Broome-st. Broadway cars pass the door.

GAS-FIXTURES.
PORCELAIN LAMPS,
FINE MANTEL CLOCKS,
BRONZES.
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.

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D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 30.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s C., '81.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$10,000....103⅜	5,000.......104⅛

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—DEC. 30.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The stock speculation opened firm, and prices advanced ⅛ to 1 ₩ cent., but the improvement was soon lost, and the activity in money led to a free selling movement during the afternoon, which resulted in a decline ranging from ¼ to 2⅞ ₩ cent. The depression was most marked in Erie, the coal shares, the Grangers, Wabash, Iron Mountain, Pacific Mail, and the Vanderbilt stocks. Canada Southern and the Chesapeake and Ohio shares were exceptionally strong throughout, and advanced ½ @1 ₩ cent. The general list closed at about the lowest figures of the day.

The transactions aggregated 261,670 shares, including 66,200 Erie, 22,800 St. Paul, 21,650 Wabash, 19,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 18,200 Kansas and Texas, 17,300 North-western, 12,750 New-Jersey Central, 11,850 Pacific Mail, 9,525 Lake Shore, 8,200 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 7,150 Western Union, 6,350 Iron Mountain, 5,675 Ohio and Mississippi, 5,200 Reading, and 3,475 Michigan Central.

North-western common fell off from 91½ to 89⅞, and preferred from 105½ to 105; St. Paul common rose from 75⅜ to 76, and declined to 74⅝; the preferred fell off from 100⅝ to 99¼; Lake Shore declined from 100⅜ to 100, rose to 100½, declined to 99¼, and closed at 99⅜; Canada Southern advanced from 65½ to 66½, and closed at 66¼; Michigan Central declined from 90½ to 88½; Erie rose from 43 to 43⅜, and fell off to 41⅞; the preferred declined from 70 to 68¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 84¼ to 84⅜, fell off to 82¼, and closed at 82⅝; Delaware and Hudson rose from 74⅜ to 75½, and declined to 73½; New-Jersey Central advanced from 81 to 81½, and fell off to 78⅝; Reading rose from 71½ to 71¾, and fell off to 70; Chesapeake and Ohio common rose from 18½ to 19, and First preferred from 28½ to 29½, while the Second preferred sold up to 22; C., C. and I. C. rose from 20⅞ to 21⅛, and fell off to 20¼; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis fell off to 47, and recovered to 47¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 34¼ to 34½, and preferred from 63¾ to 64½, but the former afterward fell off to 33¾ and the latter to 64; Manhattan Elevated rose from 54½ to 55, and fell off to 53½; Kansas and Texas declined from 32¾ to 31½; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rose from 81 to 81¾, and reacted to 81; Northern Pacific rose from 32¼ to 33½, and preferred from 57 to 57¼, with closing sales at 32¼ and 56½ respectively; Ohio and Mississippi rose from 29½ to 29⅞, fell off to 28⅝, and recovered to 29; St. Paul and Sioux City preferred closed at 74¼; the common sold up to 37¼; Wabash fell off from 43 to 42½, rose to 43¼, and declined to 42; the preferred rose from 65¼ to 65¾, declined to 63⅞, and closed at 64. St. Louis and San Francisco advanced from 42⅜ to 42½, and fell off to 42. The preferred fell off from 50 to 49, and closed at 49½, while First preferred declined ½ ₩ cent., to 69; Iron Mountain rose from 48¾ to 49½, declined to 47½, and recovered to 48; Union Pacific advanced from 85½ to 86½, and declined to 84½; Pacific Mail rose from 37 to 37⅜, and fell off to 35⅞; Western Union rose from 103 to 103⅜ and declined to 101⅝; Atlantic and Pacific rose to 43 and fell off to 42½; Caribou Mining sold at 5⅜; Climax at 3⅛@3⅜; Standard at 28; and Sutro at 3⅞@4. Among investment shares, New-York Elevated rose 2 ₩ cent., to 125; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy ¼, to 126¾; Rock Island sold at 150.

The Money market was active, and Stock Exchange borrowers paid as high as one-sixteenth to one-eighth of 1 ₩ cent. per diem in addition to legal interest for call loans. The closing transactions were at 7 ₩ cent., which was the lowest rate of the day on stock collaterals. The Government bond dealers were generally supplied at 5@6 ₩ cent. Time loans are quoted at 5@7 ₩ cent., and prime mercantile paper at 5½@6½ ₩ cent. The stringency in money is accounted for by the fact that the banks and other financial institutions are actively engaged in preparing for the semi-annual disbursements. The Treasury has thus far paid out about $3,500,000 on account of January interest on the public debt. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ¼ off, selling ⅛ off; Charleston, easier, free offerings, ¼@5-16, ⅛ to par; New-Orleans, commercial, 2 discount, bank, 1 discount; St. Louis, 1-10 discount; Chicago, 75@80 discount; and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported a firm market at London for British Consols, which closed at 97 11-16 for money and 97½@97⅝ for the account. United States Government Bonds were strong at 106¼ for new 4s, 109⅜ for 4½s, and 106¼ for 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common advanced from 43⅜ to 44⅜, and reacted to 44⅜; do. preferred was quoted at 72@74, against 72 yesterday; do. consolidated Firsts were steady at 119; do. do. Seconds rose from 90½ to 91, and reacted to 90½; do. funded 5s closed steady at 84@85; Illinois Central declined ½ ₩ cent., to 102½; Pennsylvania rose from 52¼ to 52¾, and reacted to 52½; Reading advanced ½ ₩ cent., to 37½; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts sold at 107; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts advanced from 60½ to 61½, and declined to 59¼, and do. Seconds rose from 29 to 29¾, and fell off to 27¾. Bar Silver was quoted at 52 7-16d. ₩ ounce. The Bank of England gained £99,000 on balance to-day. This was ticket-day at the London Stock Exchange. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 81f. 45c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm for cables and demand bills, owing to the annual settlements now in progress. The rate for 60-day bills was reduced from $4 82 to $4 81½, with actual business at $4 80½@$4 81.

Government bonds were strong, with an advance of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. in 4s and 5s. The demand was active, but the offerings of bonds continue small. Railroad mortgages were moderately active. Toward the close a brisk inquiry prevailed for Chesapeake and Ohio currency 6s, and about $100,000 sold at 35½@37, the latter being the closing price; Erie consolidated Seconds fell off from 88 to 86¾, and do. funded 5s from 82⅝ to 82; Morris and Essex consolidated Firsts sold up to 107; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 93; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts to 58; and Alton and Terre Haute incomes to 86; the St. Louis and San Francisco Seconds advanced ¼@¾ ₩ cent.; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts fell off to 53¼; Kansas and Texas consolidated assented to 92½; do. Seconds to 46⅜; Wabash convertible to 96; Iron Mountain Second preferred incomes rose from 66 to 66½, and fell off to 65. State bonds were dull. District of Columbia 3.65s rose to 87.

The exports of domestic produce from this port for the past week were $6,745,856, against $5,782,673 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,317,093 in 1877. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 were $353,237,730, against $346,910,873 for the same period last year, and $295,620,928 in 1877.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1879.

Receipts	$608,325 49
Payments	4,128,808 38
Balance, coin	106,168,463 96
Balance, notes	6,360,202 97

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 30.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104⅛	104⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅛	106⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅞	103⅞
Bills on London	$4 80½@$4 81½	$4 80½@$4 81
New-York Central	129¾	129¾
Harlem	157	157
Rock Island	150	150
New-York, New-Haven and Hartford	162	162
United Railroads of New-Jersey	146½	146½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	126½	126¾
Panama	186	186
Fort Wayne	112½	112½
Pittsburg	106	106
Illinois Central	99	99
Chicago and Alton	100	100
Chicago and Alton pref.	115	115
Erie	43	41⅞
Erie pref.	69⅞	68¾
Lake Shore	100⅜	99⅜
Canada Southern	65½	66¼
North-western	91	89⅞
North-western pref.	105½	105
Milwaukee and St. Paul	75⅜	74⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	100½	99
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	84¼	82⅝
New-Jersey Central	81	78⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	74⅜	73½
Morris and Essex	102	102
Michigan Central	90	88¾
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	47¾	47¾
Union Pacific	86	84½
Kansas Pacific	96	95⅞
C., C., C. and I.	79	79
C., C. and Ind. Central	21	20¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	34¼	33¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	63¾	64
Ohio and Mississippi	29	29
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	58	57½
St. Louis and San Francisco	42⅜	42
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	50	49½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	69½	69
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	42⅞	42
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	65	63⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	32⅝	31½
Iron Mountain	48¾	48
Louisville and Nashville	87½	87½
Northern Pacific	32	32¼
Northern Pacific pref.	57	56
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern	56	56
Western Union	103	101⅝
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	42⅞	42½
Pacific Mail	37	35⅞
Quicksilver	20½	20½
Quicksilver pref.	61¼	61¼
Sutro Tunnel	4	4
Adams Express	106½	106¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	105	105
American Express	57	57
United States Express	48	48
New-York Elevated	123	125
Metropolitan Elevated	120	121
Manhattan Elevated	54½	53½
Reading	71¼	70
Nashville and Chattanooga	81	81

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Rock Island	150	150	420
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	126¾	126¾	650
Erie	43⅜	41⅞	66,600
Erie pref.	70	68¾	1,600
Lake Shore	100½	99¼	9,525
Canada Southern	66½	65½	3,050
W., St. L. and Pacific	43¼	42	10,650
W., St. L. and Pacific pref.	65¾	63⅞	11,000
North-western	91½	89⅞	15,050
North-western pref.	105½	105	1,150
Milwaukee and St. Paul	76	74⅝	21,400
Mil. and St. Paul pref.	100⅝	99	1,420
Del., Lack. and Western	84⅜	82¼	19,200
New-Jersey Central	81½	78⅝	12,750
Del. and Hudson Canal	75½	73½	1,260
Morris and Essex	102	102	100
Michigan Central	90½	88½	3,475
Chic., St. Paul and Minn.	47¾	47	400
Union Pacific	86½	84½	1,360
C., C. and Ind. Central	21	20¼	1,795
Hannibal and St. Joseph	34½	33¾	1,400
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	64½	64	900
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞	28⅝	5,575
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	57½	57½	100
St. L. and San F.	42½	42	800
St. L. and San F. pref.	49½	49	700
St. L. and S. F. 1st pref.	69	69	300
Mo., K. and Texas	32¾	31½	18,200
Iron Mountain	49½	47½	6,350
Louisville and Nashville	87½	87½	300
Northern Pacific	33½	32¼	1,350
Northern Pacific pref.	57¼	56	1,500
Western Union	103⅜	101⅝	7,150
A. and P. Telegraph	43	42½	325
Pacific Mail	37⅜	35⅞	11,850
Quicksilver	20½	20½	100
Quicksilver pref.	62	62	300
Sutro Tunnel	4	3⅞	6,175
New-York Elevated	125	125	400
Metropolitan Elevated	121	121	100
Manhattan Elevated	55	53½	590
Reading	71¾	70	5,200
Am. Dist. Telegraph	73½	73	400
I. C. and L.	8⅜	8¼	1,100
Alton and Terre Haute	17½	17¼	200
Ches. and Ohio	19	18½	1,650
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	29½	29½	550
New Central Coal	34½	34	400
Marietta and Cin. pref.	10½	10	900
St. P. and S. City pref.	74½	74¼	900
Nash., Chat. and St. L.	81¾	81	8,200
Little Pitts. Mining	29	28½	200
Climax Mining	3⅜	3⅛	1,900
Total sales			261,670

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	102⅞	103⅛
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	102⅞	103⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105½	104⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107½	107⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅝	103⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	106⅛	106⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅛	106⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	103¾	103⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104⅛	104¼
United States currency 6s, 1895	120⅞	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	121	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	121½	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	121⅞	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	122⅜	....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	.. @481½	480½@481
Demand	.. @484¼	483½@483½
Cable transfers	.. @485	483¾@484
Commercial	.. @ ..	479 @479½
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	481½@482
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	521¼@522½	521⅞@522½
Demand	519⅜@520	520 @520⅝
Cable transfers	.. @518⅜	519⅜@ ..
Commercial	.. @ ..	523⅛@525
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	522½@523⅜
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	520⅝@521¼	521¼@521⅞
Demand	518⅛@519⅜	519⅜@520
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	521¼@521	522⅞@522½
Demand	519⅜@520	520 @520⅝
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	94⅜@ 94½	94⅞@ 94¾
Demand	95⅛@ 95½	95¼@ 95⅜
Commercial	.. @ ..	94¼@ 94½
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	94¾@ 95⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$109,412,515
Balances	6,446,299

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 30.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	119½	120
United Railroads of New-Jersey	152½	153
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅞	50¾
Reading Railroad	35⅛	35¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	52¼	52½
Catawissa Railroad preferred	48⅜	48
Northern Pacific common	31⅞	32¼
Northern Pacific preferred	56	56¼
Northern Central Railroad	32	32½
Lehigh Navigation	37¾	38
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	11½	11¾
Hestonville Railway	26	26¼
Philadelphia and Erie	17	17¼

The approximate earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway during the third week in December were as follows:

	1879.	1878.
Passengers	$35,600	$31,036 35
Merchandise	144,000	82,658 96
Iron and ore	4,400	1,316 66
Sundries	2,900	4,012 50
	$186,900	$119,019 47
Increase	$67,780 53-100 or 57 ₩ cent.	
Earnings from Jan. 1, to 1879.		1878.
Dec. 24	$5,190,064	$4,445,443
Increase, 1879		$744,621

On and after Jan. 2, 1880, an interest payment of *Forty-two thirty-five one hundredths Dollars*, (being $35 on each bond and $7 35-100 on the past-due coupons,) on each construction bond of the Southern Minnesota Railway Company, represented by certificates of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be made at the office of said Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

The Gallatin National Bank will pay off, on presentation, on or after Jan. 1, the 10 per cent. second mortgage bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, with all coupons thereof maturing on or before Jan. 1, 1880, or holders may present the same for payment at *the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-street.*

The interest due Jan. 1 on the Iowa State war and defense bonds will be paid by the Messrs. Kountze Brothers, No. 12 Wall-street.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, who will pay the coupons of many railroad, city, and other bonds on and after Jan. 2.

The Receivers of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company give notice that the interest on the divisional bonds which falls due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at their office, No. 23 Nassau-street. The United States court has directed the Receivers to pay interest at the rate of *Six ₩ cent* per annum, instead of *Eight ₩ cent.*, as heretofore, on what are known as the Decatur H. Miller trust bonds. The interest on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad certificates and preferred stock will be paid at the offices of the Receivers at Lynchburg, Va.

The Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, will pay, on and after Jan. 2, 1880, *Twenty-five dollars* upon the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1880, on the bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, (Southern Branch,) which have been stamped, subject to the agreement of March 1, 1870.

The coupons due Jan. 1 on the first mortgage preferred bonds of the Jersey City and Albany Railway Company will be paid, on and after Jan. 2, at the Treasurer's office, No. 110 Broadway.

The coupons on the Port Royal and Augusta Railway Company's first mortgage sinking fund bonds, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 252 Broadway, at maturity.

The Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 395 Canal-street, have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Six ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The coupons of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid on presentation at the offices of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway.

The National Bank of Commerce will pay the interest coupons on West Chicago Park bonds, due Jan. 1, on and after that date.

The coupons, due Jan. 1, of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company will be paid, on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the office of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-street.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Kountze Brothers, Fiscal Agents of the State of Nebraska, in regard to the payment of interest on bonds due Jan. 1.

The Bowery Savings Bank will pay interest on and after Jan. 19 at the rate of *Five* and *Four ₩ cent.*, according to the amounts on deposit.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 30.—The following were the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	9¼	Justice	1¼
Alta	2¾	Leviathan	13-32
Argenta	1½	Leopard	5-32
Belcher	2⅜	Lady Washington	¼
Best & Belcher	10⅝	Mexican	17
Bullion	3⅝	Martin White	9-16
Bodie	9	Mono	4¼
Belle Isle	1⅛	Mammoth	2
Bechtel	1¼	Northern Belle	6¾
Boston Consolidated	1⅛	North Bonanza	19-32
Bulwer	9⅛	Noonday	4¾
Black Hawk	19-32	Navajo	2
Belvidere	¾	Ophir	13⅞
California	4	Overman	3⅞
Chollar	5¼	Potosi	2⅞
Consolidated Virginia	4	Real del Monte	3
Crown Point	2⅞	Savage	5⅞
Consolidated Pacific	4¼	Sierra Nevada	17⅝
Caledonia	3	South Bulwer	1⅞
Caledonia, B. H.	3	South Noonday	1½
Eureka Consolidated	16¾	Silver King	6½
Exchequer	2¾	Syndicate	1¼
Gould & Curry	5	Silver Hill	27-32
Grand Prize	1	Tioga	3⅛
Golden Terra	12	Tip-Top	2
Hale & Norcross	6	Tuscarora	5-32
Hillside	1⅛	Union Consolidated	39⅜
Imperial	11-32	Wales	3½
Independence	1	Yellow Jacket	8¾
Julia Consolidated	2		

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	11 7-16	Cin., San. & Clev.	12½
Boston Land	9⅞	Eastern Railroad	25⅛
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	119¾	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	77
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	112	Calumet & Hecla	231
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	118½	Copper Falls	4⅞
Atch. & Top. l. 8s	108½	Duncan Silver	5
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	81¾	Franklin	28¾
Hartford & Erie 7s	53¼	International	60c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	122⅝	Pewabic	35
Boston & Albany R. R.	138	Quincy	39½
Boston & Maine R. R.	118¼	Ridge	7⅛
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	126½	Silver Islet	21½
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	50		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,326 head; total for the week thus far, 2,975 head, against 5,572 head for the same time last week; consigned through, 112 cars; market without decided change; run light; demand good; all offerings disposed of; offerings mainly of fair to medium, only light proportion of choice; sales of shippers' Steers, fair to good, at $4@$4 65; light butchers', $3 50@$3 80; mixed butchers', $2 65@$3 25; old Cows, $2 25@$2 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head; total for week thus far, 7,800 head, against 12,800 head same time last week; consigned through, 2 cars; market firm, with an active demand; offerings light; quotable fair to good Western Sheep, $4 25@$4 75; choice to extra, $4 90@$5 30; Western Lambs, $5@$5 60; Canada Sheep, $4 25@$4 75; Canada Lambs, $6@$6 50; all offerings disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 230 head; total for the week thus far, 13,225 head, against 10,580 head last week; consigned through, 34 cars; market dull and prices have declined; Eastern buyers holding off; sales of Yorkers at $4 70@$4 80; heavy and medium, $4 80@$4 85; choice, $4 95; Pigs, $4 50@$4 60; 7 cars remain unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 26,000 head; shipments, 2,600 head; the strike matters being unaltered the market is exceedingly dull and 10c. lower; mixed packing, $4 55; light, $4 50@$4 70; choice heavy, $4 60@$4 85. Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 1,400 head; shipping plenty and 10c. lower, except for best; export, sale at $3 40@$5 25; butchers' firm and in good demand; Cows, $2@$3 25; Bulls, $2 @$3; Steers, $2 85@$3 50; feeders and stockers fairly active and steady at $2 20@$3 30; market closed tamer, with all but a few common to medium shipping sold. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; market steady, with a fair demand at $3 50@$4 87½.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 30.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 438 head; market opened with a slightly better feeling, but there is no improvement in prices; demand fair on all grades; sales choice at $7 25@$7 50; extra, $6 50@$7; first quality, $5 50@$6 25; second do., $4 75 @$5 25; third do., $4@$4 50; store Cattle, working Oxen, ₩ pair, $100@$160; Milch Cows and Calves, $20 @$50; farrow Cows, $10@$20; fancy Cows, $55@$65; yearlings, $7@$14; 2-year olds, $12@$26; 3-year olds, $20@$36. Western fat Swine, live, 5⅛c.; Northern dressed Hogs, 6¼c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,041 head; market steady; sales in lots, at $2 50@$3 each; extra, $4 50@$5 75; Spring Lambs, 5c.@6¼c.; Veal Calves, 4c.@5½c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Hogs dull and lower; light shipping, $4 20@$4 30; packing, $4 30@$4 50; butchers', $4 50@$4 65; receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Cattle firm; supply light; demand exceeds supply; choice to fancy Steers, $4 50@$5; fair to prime, $4@$4 75; feeders, $3 00@$3 75; Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 75; corn-fed Texans, $2 75@$3 75; receipts, 700 head; shipments, $100 head. Sheep firm and scarce; fair to good Muttons, $3 25@$3 75; choice to fancy, $3 85@$4 15; receipts, 100 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 613 head, all for this market; no through stock; supply fair, but lighter than a week ago to-day; market active and firm at yesterday's prices; no extra Cattle here, the quality being equal between good and medium, with a few common. Hogs—Receipts, 3,520 head; Yorkers $4 60@$4 85; Philadelphias, $5@$5 10. Sheep—Receipts, 4,600 head; selling firm at $3 50@$5 25 for common to good.

THE PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 30.—Wool—The market continues quiet; very little demand; prices nominal but firm. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 50c.@55c.; X, 50c.@52c.; medium, 55c.@57c.; coarse, 49c.@52c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine or X and XX, 48c.@50c.; medium, 54c.@55c.; coarse, 48c.@50c. Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine Washed Delaine, X and XX, 52½c.@55c.; medium Washed Combing and Delaine, 60c.; coarse do. do. do., 50c.@55c.; Canada Washed Combing, 50c.@52c. Tub-washed —Choice, 58c.@60c.; fair, 50c.@54c. Unwashed Combing and Delaine—Medium Unwashed Combing and Delaine, 40c.@45c.; coarse do. do. do., 40c.@42c. Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine of X and XX, 30c.@33c.; medium, 40c.@42c.; coarse, 38c.@40c. Dark, Earthy Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 25c.@28c.; medium, 30c.@35c.; coarse, 28c.@30c. Oregon—Fine, 37c.@40c.; medium, 40c.@42c.; coarse, 30c.@35c. California—Fine, 37c.@40c.; medium, 37c.@40c.; coarse, 33c.@37c. New-Mexican and Colorado—Fine, 35c.@40c.; medium, 35c.@40c.; coarse carpet Wool, 28c.@30c. Pulled—Extra Merino, 45c.@50c.; super, 50c.@55c.; Lambs', Super, 50c.@55c.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Vorst.

In the Matter of Andrews.—Has the special guardian given the security to entitle him to receive the money?

Irwin vs. Crawford.—Order settled and signed.

Brackett vs. Brackett.—There is no proof of the service of the summons and complaint upon the defendant.

Hoope vs. Biles.—Motion denied, but without costs.

Aetna Oil Company vs. Serio.—The order of discontinuance heretofore made by me is correct.

Westbrook vs. Van Brunt.—Report confirmed.

Randall vs. Orowe.—Petition granted, and order discharging Receiver.

Henn vs. Henn.—Report confirmed, and judgment for plaintiff for a divorce.

Blumgart vs. David.—Order resettled by allowing in addition to costs of motion a trial fee of $30.

Hazard vs. Hazard.—Judgment of divorce in favor of the plaintiff granted.

Seibert, et al., vs. Ondyke.—I do not think that the affidavit discloses a necessity for the examination, and the order is not made.

Kussina vs. Lennon.—Order to show cause granted.

The People of The state vs. The Columbia Car-spring Company.—Order settled and signed.

Bank for Savings vs. Mooney.—Order made.

Department of Buildings vs. Fitzhenet al.—Motion granted.

Orders Granted.—Amand vs. Britson; Department of Buildings vs. Hart.

Holbrook vs. Sweeny.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Innes vs. Ellinger.—Motion granted, costs to abide event.

Walker vs. Walker.—Motion denied, without costs.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Settled.—Pierce et al. vs. Waters; Same vs. Same; Cotton vs. Bastine.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Justice Davis and Judges Brady and Ingalls.

Livingston vs. Seiser.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Mayer vs. The People, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Herrick vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

The People ex rel. Van Nest vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Hope vs. The People, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Ducios vs. Benner et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

In the Matter of Van Vechten.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Rogers Locomotive Works vs. Kelly et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Haas vs. Craighead et al.—Order reversed, without costs. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

In the Matter of Newton.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

In the Matter of Colegrove.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

In the Matter of the Opening of Eleventh-avenue.—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

In the Matter of Dudley.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, but without prejudice to the right of the relator to apply again on further proofs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Sloane et al. vs. Waring et al.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Levy vs. The People, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Nagle vs. McFeeters.—Order reversed and motion granted, with $10 costs of appeal and $10 costs of motion below. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

In the Matter of Foulk.—Order reversed; order entered modifying assessment, as directed in opinion, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Fish vs. Fiske.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Smith vs. Keyne et al.—Judgment and order reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Cattin vs. The Adirondack Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Gelleck vs. Decker et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

In the Matter of the Commercial Warehouse Company.—Order reversed without prejudice to another application upon additional facts by the Receiver of Taxes, for such relief as he shall deem himself entitled to in the premises. No costs of this appeal allowed to either party. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

Smith vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Deane vs. Mace.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Smith vs. Whiton.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Cox vs. the People, &c.—Conviction and judgment affirmed. Record remitted to the Court of General Sessions, with directions to proceed on the judgment, and fix a day for the execution. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Croker vs. Roach.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Miller vs. Hooper.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and the disbursements of the appeal, to be deducted from the judgment. Opinion by Judge Brady.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Ingalls.

Beddington vs. The Mariposa Land and Mining Company.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Ingalls.

By Presiding Judge Brady and Judges Ingalls and Daniels.

Pentlarge vs. De Riesthal.—Motion for reargument granted.

In the Matter of the Department of Public Works.—Order reversed, proceedings remitted to the Commissioners for their further action and consideration, on which a more detailed and comprehensive report may be made showing the grounds upon which the conclusions reached shall be founded. Opinions by Judges Daniels, Brady, and Ingalls.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Ingalls.

Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, cost to abide the event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

By Presiding Judge Brady and Judges Ingalls and Daniels.

Parker vs. Baxter, et al.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Wilson vs. Stimson et al.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Potter.

Mitchell vs. Read.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Potter.

By Presiding Judge Davis, and Judges Brady and Ingalls.

The People ex rel. Nichols vs. Cooper, Mayor, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal from order allowing writ of certiorari denied and order affirmed. Appeal from order directing return to be made dismissed. No costs of appeal or of the motions to either party.

By Judges Brady and Ingalls.

Howard National Bank vs. King.—Motion denied, without costs.

Hatch vs. The Central National Bank.—Motion denied, without costs.

Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company vs. Hotchkiss.—Order modified. See memorandum with the Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bell vs. The Aetna Insurance Company.—Decree signed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hunt vs. Campbell.—Judgment is rendered for the defendant for counter-claim of $62 45, with interest from July 16, 1879, and the defendant's attorney will prepare the proper findings.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Randall vs. Carpenter.—Motion for a reference granted; let an order be entered on notice.

Weeks et al. vs. Little.—Ordered on General Term calendar for January, 1880.

Kirkland vs. Gould et al.—Order dismissing complaint.

Lowndes vs. Adler.—Order denying motion.

Kobbe vs. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, (and six other actions.)—Order appointing John C. Conner, Esq., Referee to take testimony, &c.

Munsell vs. Flood.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs to the plaintiff.

Johnson vs. Arnold et al.—This motion is made for a reference upon the ground that the plaintiff was a partner with the defendants in their business. There is no allegation of such copartnership in the complaint.

Brinckerhoff vs. Carter.—The attorneys on both sides are require to properly prepare their papers before submitting them to the court for its decision.

Orders Granted.—Kingsley vs. Gilman; Morse vs. Durr; Davis vs. Bradley; Stitzel vs. Brinkerhoff; Shafer vs. O'Brien; Marceron vs. Fowler; Bennett vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

The Court Desires to See Counsel in these Cases.—Rothschild vs. Otis; Townsend vs. Townsend.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Motions Denied.—French vs. Snedecker; Barnes vs. Sears; McCallum vs. Underwood, Jr.

Schlesier vs. Berger.—Demurrer sustained.

Kenshaw vs. Foster.—Referred to John A. Osborne.

Frasier vs. Hallett.—Motion granted; order of 26th vacated.

Neuner vs. Lynch.—Motion granted amending summons.

Kirkpatrick vs. Mayer.—Order of Dec. 3 vacated.

Cook vs. Orser.—Amendment allowed.

Smith vs. David.—Justification dismissed unless costs are paid.

Bals vs. Smith.—Attachment vacated, with $10 costs.

Klepper vs. Hoeflich.—Defendant discharged.

Hornthall vs. Kenny.—Defendant fined $10.

Behan vs. O'Neil.—Motion granted unless terms are complied with.

North River Bank vs. Osborn.—Demurrer overruled and judgment ordered.

Stoettner vs. Gechwind.—Motion granted on defendant paying $10 costs and filing bond, &c.

Holdwerk vs. Franklin.—Order of Dec. 17 vacated.

Brainard vs. Gallagher.—Order granted.

Wheeler vs. Glover.—Attachment vacated.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Nos. 49, 50, 97, 105, 264, 267, 282, 284, 288, 293, 294, 309, 311, 314, 316, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., & III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Case on—No. 5—Franklinite Zinc Company vs. Silsby. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Chief-Judge Alker and Judges Sheridan and Sinnott.

Appeals from Orders—Nos. 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12. Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 17, 20, 21, 23.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS, VIA THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.
Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.
PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City 4:30 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BRASS OPEN FIRE-PLACES.—LARGE AND elegant stock of Brass Fenders, Andirons, Fire-sets, Coal-hods, Bellows, &c., of antique and modern designs, suitable for Holiday Presents, retailing at wholesale prices until Jan. 1. J. S. CONOVER & CO., Nos. 366 and 368 Canal-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE—Ladies' private office; diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROTHERS.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GRAND TRUNK LINE, AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Nov. 10, 1879.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 9:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M., except Sunday.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily, 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 9:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.
Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Nov. 10, 1879.
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
Accommodation train leaves New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 6:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:03 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
3 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
9 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal via St. Albans.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.
11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place, and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.
Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 9:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8, 9:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 5 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.
Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD'S COLLEGE.
NOW IS THE TIME TO ENTER.
The best time to enter PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE is on MONDAY, JAN. 5. Special advantages will be given to those who enter on that day. The office will be open during the holiday week, and the Principal will see personally all who call.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

A DAUGHTER OF A CLERGYMAN, AN EXperienced teacher, with diplomas, capable of teaching advanced pupils, desires employment as visiting governess or in a school. Can be seen at pupil's residence, No. 10 East 54th-st.

MISS ARCHARD'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies, and English Kindergarten.
Will reopen Oct. 1, at No. 40 East 30th-st.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN ADMITTED AT any time to Media (Penn.) Academy, 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard graduate,) Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., Reopens Jan. 7. Civil engineering, chemistry, classics, and English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 603 5TH-AV.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principals.

LITTLE BOYS.—SPECIAL ADVANTAGES; lower rates; boarding-school for boys. R. MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. Primary, Commercial, and Classical Departments. ROBBY & AKIN, Principals.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens its Winter session Jan. 5. Send for Catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—MISS YOUNG BEGS TO INform the friends and patrons of the American and Foreign Teachers' Agency that she has returned from Europe, and is at her office, No. 23 Union-square, daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

GERMAN ARTIST GIVES LESSONS IN water-color painting and German.
E. FUCHS, No. 230 2d-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

GARRITY, FRANCIS.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY A. GARRITY, plaintiff, against FRANCIS GARRITY, defendant.—Summons without notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 9th, 1879. WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office address, No. 206 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

To the defendant Francis Garrity: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the fourteenth day of October, 1879, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York. WILLIAM BLAIKIE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d31-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Richard L. Larremore, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, sitting as a County Judge, on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1879.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THOMAS D. BROWN, JOHN BELL, and GEORGE W. MEAD, lately doing business in the City of New-York under the firm name and style of Brown, Bell & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Thomas D. Brown, John Bell, and George W. Mead, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 591 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February, 1880.—Dated New-York, November 25th, 1879.

DAVID BUCHANAN, Assignee.

FRANCIS E. BURROWS, Attorney for Assignee, 287 Broadway, New-York City. 26-law6wW*

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ALGERIA.......Wednesday, Dec. 31, 7 A. M.
SCYTHIA.......Wednesday, Jan. 7, noon
BATAVIA.......Wednesday, Jan. 14, 7 A. M.
BOTHNIA.......Wednesday, Jan. 21, noon
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.......Saturday, Jan. 3, 9 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL....Thursday, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY......Saturday, Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.......TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 11:30 A. M.
NEVADA.......TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 11:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.......TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 5:30 A. M.
MONTANA.......TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING.......TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 5 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Th., Jan. 1, 9 A. M.
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Thursday, Jan. 1, 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC.......Saturday, Jan. 3, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Jan. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Thursday, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.......Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
MAIN.......Sat., Jan. 3 | GEN. WERDER, Sat., Jan. 17
WESER.......Sat., Jan. 10 | DONAU.......Sat., Jan. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.......$100
Second Cabin.......60
Steerage.......30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.......Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.......Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, B. JOUCLA.......Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Ethiopia....Dec. 31, 8 A. M. | Devonia....Jan. 10, 3 P. M.
Circassia....Jan. 3, 9 A. M. | Bolivia....Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
California....Jan. 1, 8 A. M. | Utopia....Jan. 3, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER....Thurs., Jan. 1 | GELLERT....Thurs., Jan. 15
WESTPHALIA, Th., Jan. 8 | LESSING....Thurs., Jan. 22
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
P. CALAND.......Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880
ROTTERDAM.......Saturday, Jan. 24
1st Cabin, $55—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts.
L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen, Jan. 1, 7:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Sat., Jan. 3, 9 A. M.
—FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks.)—
Erin, Wed., Jan. 7, 12:30 P. M. | Greece, Wed., Jan. 14, 7 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CLYDE.......SATURDAY, Jan. 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.......Saturday, Feb. 7, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Mon., Jan. 19, noon
For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 207 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.,
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON....Wed., Dec. 31
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.......Sat., Jan. 3
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent S. F. & W. R. R.,
GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.
No. 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat., Jan. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat., Jan. 24
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 29
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Havana & Mexico) Sat., Feb. 7
*Meals à la carte, small table service.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans Jan. 5 and 26 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CHARLESTON.......TUESDAY, Dec. 30
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE.......THURSDAY, Jan. 1
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.......SATURDAY, Jan. 3

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE....WED., Dec. 31
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.......SAT., Jan. 10
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.......Saturday, Jan. 3
S. S. SARATOGA.......Thursday, Jan. 15
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIC-A-BRAC.
A varied assortment of BRIC-A-BRAC and ANTIQUES just received, consisting of old Spanish Laces, Antique Fans, Spanish, Moorish, and Italian Cabinets of rare beauty; Sèvres, Alcora, Talavera and Hispano Moresco Porcelain; Terra Cotta Statuettes by the best Spanish artists. For sale by JOHN CHADWICK, Importer of Spanish Floor Tiles, &c., No. 49 Broadway, Second Floor.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb., labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st., and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE.—BREWSTER CLARENCE, IN GOOD order; will be sold at a low price. 135 West 47th-st.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 30, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, sold the four five-story brick buildings, with five lots, each 25 by 87.6, Nos. 263 to 273 Broome-st., south-east corner of (Nos. 84 and 86) Allen-st., for $87,000, to Edward W. Burr and others, plaintiffs; also, similar sale, S. W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, sold the two five-story brick buildings, with lots each 23 by 98.9, Nos. 338 and 340 East 34th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av., for $18,000, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff; also, similar sale, G. P. Hawes, Esq., Referee, disposed of eight acres of land on Locust-av., west side, adjoining the lands of John Ryer, deceased, 24th Ward, for $22,500, to J. H. Trask.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.6 by 65.9, No. 131 Macdougal-st., west side, 58.10 feet north of Amity-st., for $6,800, to Joseph Hall.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, G. V. N. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 18.9 by 92, No. 41 West 18th-st., north side, 301.8 feet east of 6th-av., for $10,700, to New-York Life and Trust Company, plaintiff; also, similar sale, Patrick H. Jones, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 15.1 by 100, No. 330 2d-av., east side, 46.8 feet north of 19th-st., for $9,000, to Charles A. Schlegel, plaintiff.

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, R. R. Robinson, Esq., Referee, sold the building, with plot of land 42.8 by about 135, Nos. 538 and 540 Greenwich-st., west side, running through to (Nos. 519 and 521) Washington-st., near Spring-st., for $10,000, to T. W. Upham and others, plaintiffs; also, similar sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 22 by 102.2, No. 16 East 74th-st., south side, 260 feet east of 5th-av., for $27,550, to Thomas J. Reilly.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Erastus F. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame building, with lot 20.3 by 100, No. 110 10th-av., east side, 23.3 feet south of 17th-st., for $8,300, to Margaret E. Neal and another, plaintiffs; also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two-story frame building, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 77th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 10th-av., for $4,000, to Jabez H. Hazard, plaintiff, and four lots, each 25 by 100, on West 78th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 10th-av., sold for $9,050 to same purchaser.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 74th-st., south side, 348 feet east of Avenue A, for $1,000, to James H. Wynn.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Dahlgren, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 317 East 79th-st., south side, 225 feet east of 2d-av., for $9,500, to Johanna Kaiser, plaintiff.

Scott & Meyers, foreclosure sale, John L. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 20 by 100.8, No. 212 East 93d-st., south side, 160 feet east of 3d-av., for $4,000, to German Savings Bank, plaintiff.

Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 99.11 by 100, on 7th-av., south-east corner of 137th-st., for $6,500, to Charles W. Lang, and a plot of land 99.11 by 89 by 16 by 91.5 by 100, on 7th-av., north-east corner of 136th-st., sold for $7,550, to W. R. Clarkson. The above property was sold subject to taxes and assessments amounting to about $22,000.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.

West 3d-st., No. 74; H. R. Beekman, Referee, to Daniel Schmaer ... $7,725
Greenwich-st., No. 523; Garretts V. Lambert to William Lambert and others ... 4,000
Same property; Garretts V. Lambert and others to E. W. Courtney ... 10,000
Albany-av., Plots Nos. 269 and 271; also, Plots Nos. 126 to 144, inclusive, on William's Bridge road; also, Plots Nos. 286 to 299, inclusive, on Van Cortlandt-av.; and also Plots Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 26, on Van Cortlandt-av.; Augustus Van Cortlandt, Jr., to Augustus Van Cortlandt ... nom.
Governeur-av., Plots Nos. 27, 79, 85, and 301; also, Plots Nos. 11, 29 to 39, inclusive, 81, 85, to 114, inclusive, and 276 to 285, inclusive, on Van Cortlandt-av.; also, Plots Nos. 40 to 47, inclusive, on Van Cortlandt and Governeur avs.; also, Plots Nos. 246 to 251, inclusive, on Albany-av.; also, Plots Nos. 189 to 219, inclusive, on Boston-av.; and, also, Plot No. 61, on William's Bridge road or "Glen Hill;" Augustus Van Cortlandt, Jr., to Charlotte A. Van Cortlandt ... nom.
Jay-st., Nos. 16 and 18; the Mutual Life Insurance Company to D. Kellogg Baker ... 18,000
Washington-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of 5th-st., 23d Ward, 25x100; W. A. Boyd, Referee, to P. Engelrolm ... 1,500
Broadway, n. w. corner of 54th-st., 51.11½x59.4½ irregular; Ellen D. Brookes to Ellen D. Brown, 1-3 interest ... 8,000
Mott-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of 150th-st., 25x100; Mary A. Turner and husband to George W. Walker ... 5,000
Murray-st., No. 73; Robert B. Campbell to Fanny M. Robinson ... 29,800
Same property; Fanny M. Robinson, Executrix, to Robert B. Campbell ... 29,800
Same property; Douglas Robinson and others to Robert B. Campbell ... nom.
Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x75; Charles L. Bernheim and wife to Linda Frankenthal ... 13,500
Madison-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 38th-st., 27x78.9; Allida L. Borland to David W. Bishop ... 29,000
Madison-av., s. w. corner of 70th-st., 95x100.5; Solomon Marx and wife to Richard Kelly ... 5,000
Same property; John McCool and wife to Richard Kelly ... nom.
3d-av., n. w. corner of 72d-st., 27.2x100; F. A. Ransom, Referee, to John Cawood, Executor, &c. ... 12,250
Same property; Edwin C. Litchfield and wife to John Cawood, Executor, &c. ... 1,850
Same property; John Cawood, Executor, &c., to John D. Crimmins ... 16,500
Same property; Nicholas G. Gerety to John D. Crimmins ... nom.
5th-av., No. 909; Christian Blinn and wife to Thomas A. Bishop ... 26,500
5th-av., No. 959; William H. Jacobs and wife to Matilda W. White ... 32,000
5th-av., w. s., 74.11½ ft. n. of 127th-st., 24.11½x100; Richard D. Hamilton and wife to H. G. Selleck, Jr. ... 6,500
1st-av., w. s., 53.3 ft. s. of 16th-st., 20x80; Herman Frank and wife to Henriette Frank ... 12,500
37th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x90; Lucrecia Browning to James S. Curry ... nom.
Same property; James S. Curry and wife to Samuel Browning ... nom.
8th-st., n. s., 28.4½ ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.7½x98.10; Gottfried Kroller and wife to Jacob Cohen ... nom.
1st-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Washington-av., 23d Ward, 50x113; J. M. Smith, Referee, to J. Bussing, Jr. ... 2,000
125th-st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.10; William H. Wright and wife to Isaac E. Wright ... nom.
80th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; George S. Walsh to Haywood Prince ... 500
71st-st., s. s., 233.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.5; Gideon Fountain to Anna McDonald ... 10,542
58th-st., s. s., 135 ft. w. of 5th-av., 40x100.5; Elisha H. Goodwin to Mary E. Hutchinson ... 80,000
83d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.7½x100.5; R. B. Gwillim, Referee, to Charles F. Gallice ... 8,100
93d-st., n. s., 116.7½ ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.7½x100.5; Same to Same ... 8,100
77th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 16.8x102.2; Saulesbury L. Bradley and wife to Mary E. Robinson ... 22,500
13d-st., n. s., 234 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.5; Margaret Feldmuller to John J. Morris ... 7,000
58th-st., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 35x100.5; Elisha H. Goodwin to Cornelius Vanderbilt ... 70,000
22d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; Charles Coudert, Jr., Administrator, &c., to George T. Stewart ... 12,150
140th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av. to s. s. 141st-st., 50x200; Sophie Dittenhoefer to William H. Scott ... 5,441
29th-st., No. 238 East; D. B. Ray to Maria N. Riker ... 15,000
85th-st., s. s., 218 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x100.5; Rosanna Spaulding and husband to Charles L. Bernheim ... 38,500
48th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Hermann Clausen and others to Aaron Jacobs ... 4,500
116th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.10; the Germania Fire Insurance Company to Catharine A. Cornwell ... 6,500
131st-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., to s. s. 132d-st., 75x199.10; B. F. Kissam and wife to S. L. Bradley ... 16,000
8th-st., n. s., 259.8¾ ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.7½x63.10; T. B. Westbrook, Referee, to Rachel McCauley ... 5,200

LEASES RECORDED.

Astor, J. J., to Valentine Paul; n. s. 7th-st., 125 ft. w. of Avenue A., 25x97.5½, 20 years, at annual rent of ... $350
Austin, William, to Boorum & Pease; No. 30 Reade-st., 7 years, for annual rent of ... 4,200
Birchall, Nathan, to the New-York Spar and Flint Pulverizing Company, limited; half of dock in Morrisania, on East River, or Long Island Sound, 130x175, 10 years, at annual rent of ... 2,500
Bloodgood, W. A., and another, Executors, &c., to Boorum & Pease; No. 34 Reade-st., for annual average rent of ... 4,571
Giles, Gilbert, to Boorum & Pease; No. 28 Reade-st., 7 years, for annual rent of ... 4,250
Hahn, Jacob, to J. F. Warnke; No. 930 1st-av., 5 years, for annual rent of ... 900

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Baker, D. K., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 18 Jay-st., &c., 1½ years ... $17,500
Barnheim, C. L., to P. P. I. Goddard and others, Trustees; s. s. 85th-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 years ... 15,000
Bregen, P. M., and wife to F. J. Shadler; n. s. 33d-st. to n. s. 32d-st., e. of 7th-av., 1½ years ... 11,000
Bradley, S. L., to B. F. Kissam; n. s. 131st-st., e. of 8th-av., 3 years ... 11,000
Creighton, J., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 94 Watts-st., 1½ years ... 3,500
Creighton, J., and wife to Emma L. Edwards; same property, 1 year ... 3,500
Christie, William, and another to William A. Cauldwell; s. s. 104th-st., w. of 3d-av., 2 mortgages, 4 months, total ... 11,000
Cornwell, Catharine A., to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; s. s. 116th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year ... 2,500
Gallice, C. F., to U. Roethlisberger; n. s. 83d-st., e. of 10th-av., 2 years, 2 mortgages, total ... 16,000
Johnson, T., and others, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; s. s. corner of 3d-av. and 104th-st., 2 mortgages, 1 year, total ... 17,000
Keller, M., and wife to M. Danziger; s. s. 76th-st., e. of 2d-av., 4 months ... 1,000
Keogh, C. B., and wife to U. Roethlisberger; n. s. 83d-st., e. of 10th-av., 4 mortgages, 2 years, total ... 3,000
Loeffler, O. W., and wife to William Stone; n. s. 86th-st., e. of 1st-av., 4 months ... 5,000
McCauley, Rachel, and husband to S. Duncan; n. s. 8th-st., e. of Avenue B, 3 years ... 3,500
McDonald, Anna, and husband to Gideon Fountain; s. s. 71st-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 mortgages, 5 years, total ... 10,542
Morse, S. K., Jr., and others to E. Auston and another, Trustees, &c.; s. e. corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., 3½ years ... 30,000
Murray, Joseph, and wife to William F. Leer; s. s. 112th, e. of 4th-av., 3 months ... 4,000
Murray, Joseph, and wife to F. E. Hagemeyer, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 112th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 years ... 8,000
Paul, Valentine, to F. Maier and another; n. s. 7th-st., w. of Avenue A, 2 years ... 1,700
Sanford, G. R., and wife to Mary Beadleston; s. s. 40th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year ... 1,000
Sayre, R. D., and wife to Jenny Hesse; s. s. 57th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year ... 7,000
Schnarr, D., to the Bowery Savings Bank; No. 74 West 3d-st., — year ... 4,000
Stewart, George T., to Sir Charles Augustus Murray, R. C. B.; n. s. 22d-st., e. of 8th-av., 3 years ... 5,000
Van Cortlandt, A., and wife to William R. Grace, Trustee, &c.; Albany-av., 24th Ward, &c., 3 mortgages, 3 years, total ... 19,400
Wallace, Ruth A., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n. e. corner of 11th-av. and 54th-st., 1½ years ... 22,500
Wilson, E., and wife to Phebe Pearsall; n. s. 58th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 mortgages, 3 years, total ... 52,500
Wright, I. E., and wife to J. Rose; n. s. 125th-st., e. of 2d-av., notes ... 3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Earle, William P., to Margaret Inglis ... $13,228
Johnson, S., and another, Trustees, &c., to G. A. Stoddard, Trustee, &c. ... 7,500
Morsjon, Y. H., to Harriet E. Smedberg ... 15,000
Robinson, Fanny M., and others, Trustees, &c., to Fanny M. Robinson ... nom.
Stuyvesant, R., to Margaret L. Wainright ... 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 14TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5th-av., two full-sized houses; ground Spingler lease. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th-av. and Irving-place, a first-class full-sized house in perfect order and heated by steam. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—GEM OF A HOUSE, EQUALS $1,000 houses in New-York; rent, $350; 10 rooms, all improvements; Halsey-street cars, Fulton Ferry, pass the door; also, Tompkins-av. from Williamsburg. OWNER, No. 253 Halsey-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.—Blocks of lots with bulk-head water-front on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn. R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET UP TOWN and board small family of adults for part of rent. Address J. C., Box No. 293 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, store, basement, and sub-basement, 50x200; modern building, with steam for hoisting and heating; now offered at reduced rent; immediate possession; will be divided if required. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FIRST-class house, furnished or unfurnished, with outbuildings and 10 acres, on the Hudson, one mile south of Yonkers Station. For particulars, address 665 5th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 24, 1879.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS. SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS. All due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the stock of this company will be paid on the 2d day of February, 1880. Also, a dividend of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the stock of the I. S. and M. N. Railroad, held in trust, will be paid at the same time. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopened on the 26th day of January, 1880. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 27, 1879.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON $3,000,000 of Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds, known as "The Hannibal and St. Joseph Issue," and $1,200,000 bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, (Cameron Branch,) will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1880, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN A. HILTON, Secretary.

The Central National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 24, 1879.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF (3½) PER CENT., free from all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of Monday, Jan. 5, 1880. ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 24, New-York, Dec. 15, 1879.

THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURING Jan. 1, 1880, of the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON the following securities, will be payable at the banking-house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS: Territory of Montana Bonds. Madison County, Montana, Bonds. Meagher County, Montana, Bonds. Utah Central Railroad First Mortgage Bonds. Utah Southern Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 20, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1880, until which date the transfer-books will be closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

Office Frankfort and Kokomo Railroad Company, Frankfort, Ind., Dec. 8, 1879.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner William-st. and Exchange-place, New-York City. D. E. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

Michigan State Treasurer's Office, Lansing, Dec. 24, 1879.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON the Two Million Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City. B. D. PRITCHARD, State Treasurer.

National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 20, 1879.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1880, on the mortgage bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on presentation, on and after the 2d January, 1880, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the North River Bank in the City of New-York have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board. A. R. HAYS, Cashier. New-York, Dec. 20, 1879.

The Second National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 22, 1879.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, from the profits of the past six months, payable Jan. 2 next. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank, New-York, Dec. 23, 1879.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on or after Jan. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 2d prox. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The Bank of New-York, New-York, Dec. 18, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable Jan. 2, 1880, until which date the transfer-books will be closed. R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 16, 1879.

THE COUPONS OF THE HALF-YEARLY INterest on the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 2d January next, at the Central Trust Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York. JOHN E. BODY, Treasurer.

[No. 964.] The Market National Bank, New-York, Dec. 23, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Irving National Bank, New-York, Dec. 18, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable the second (2d) day of January, 1880. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. GEO. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank, 196 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 24, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., from the earnings of the past six months, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2, 1880, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank, New-York, Dec. 22, 1879.

SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1880, free of taxes. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Office of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, Houston, Dec. 22, 1879.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, FROM the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. E. W. CAVE, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON THE Iowa State War and Defense Bonds will be paid at our office, No. 12 Wall-st. KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Fiscal Agents of the State of Iowa.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE PAYABLE BY THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ON AND AFTER JAN. 2, 1880:

Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Co.
Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia R. R. Co.
Cannelton Coal Co.
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Co.
City of Evansville, Indiana.
Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co.
Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville R. R. Co.
Cherry Creek Town Coupons.
Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co.
Frankfort and Kokomo R. R. Co.
Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co.
Houston City Street R. R. Co.
Indiana Block Coal Co.
Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago R. R. Co.
Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River R. R. Co.
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.
Quincy and Warsaw R. R. Co.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. Co.
Syracuse Northern R. R. Co.
Southern Minnesota R. R. Co.
The Thomas Iron Co.
Evansville and Crawfordsville R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago R. R. Co.
Council Bluff and St. J. R. R. Co. Bonds.
Council Bluff and St. J. R. R. Coupons.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest on the Divisional Bonds which falls due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Receivers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York. The United States Court has directed the Receivers to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, instead of 8 per cent., as heretofore, on what are known as the Decatur H. Miller Trust Bonds. The interest on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Certificates and Preferred Stock will be paid at the office of the Receivers at Lynchburg, Va. C. L. PERKINS, HENRY FINK, } Receivers.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1879.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York:
Chicago and Alton First Mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Second Mortgage.
Alabama Central First Mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City First Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago First Mortgage.
Dubuque and Dakota First Mortgage.
Joliet Steel Company First Mortgage.
Joliet Steel Company Second Mortgage.

Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 16, 1879.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 2d day of January next, at the Central Trust Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York, to the stockholders of record on the 22d inst. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 22d inst. and reopened on the morning of the 3d of January next. JOHN E. BODY, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. New-York, Dec. 22, 1879.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable 2d January, 1880. Transfer-books will close 23d inst. till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1880, on the first mortgage bonds of this company, also, on the $700,000 issue of mortgage bonds of the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, 1880, at the office of the company, No. 63 William-st., New-York. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., Fiscal Agents.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY. Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1879.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable Jan. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 27 to the day of payment. WILLIAM R. BUNKER, Secretary.

San Francisco, Dec. 17, 1879.

THE BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has declared dividend No. 6, of Fifty Cents per share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 19 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1880, on all stock issued from the New-York Transfer Agency. Transfer-books close on the 20th inst. and reopen 3d proximo. WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-York, Trustee, will pay, on and after Jan. 2, 1880, $25 upon the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1880, on the bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, (Southern Branch,) which have been stamped, subject to the agreement of March 1, 1875. Coupons must be left over night for examination. EDWARD KING, President.

Office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, Dec. 15, 1879.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1880, at our office, as above. The transfer-books will close Jan. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen Jan. 16. H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company of 1871, Galveston, Dec. 20, 1879.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON the bonds of the above company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1880, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. H. M. HOXIE, Vice-President and General Manager.

The Jersey City and Albany Railway Company, Treasurer's Office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 29, 1879.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON THE first mortgage Preferred Bonds of this company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1880, at this office. FREDERIC A. POTTS, Treasurer.

Office of the Port Royal and Augusta Railway Company, No. 252 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 29, 1879.

THE COUPONS ON THE PORT ROYAL AND Augusta Railway Company's First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid at the office of the company at maturity. E. H. THAYER, Secretary.

Office People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 395 Canal-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880. A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, Dec. 23, 1879.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on the 2d of January, proximo, until which date the transfer-book will be closed. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

Merchants' National Bank, New-York, Dec. 24, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 4, 1880. G. V. BANTA, Cashier.

Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1879.

THE COUPONS OF THE ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid on presentation at the office of this company. JAMES H. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

INTEREST ON WEST CHICAGO PARK BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest coupons on West Chicago Park Bonds due Jan. 1, 1880, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York City, on and after that date. JAMES H. WARD, Supervisor. New-York, Dec. 29, 1879.

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons from the preferred first mortgage bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1880, will be paid at The Corbin Banking Company, No. 115 Broadway. GILES E. TAINTOR, Treasurer.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co., No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1879.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, OF CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after Jan. 2 on presentation at this office. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company, New-York, Dec. 29, 1879.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due 1st January, 1880, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

Office Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 170 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 26, 1879.

A semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. is payable on and after 2d of January next. WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

The National Citizens' Bank, New-York, Dec. 19, 1879.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 2d day of January, 1880. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH DIVIDEND.

Long Island Bank, Dec. 30, 1879.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free from tax, payable to the stockholders, Jan. 2, 1880. JOHN H. DITMAS, Cashier.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, No. 3 Broad-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1879.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1880, UPON the South Pacific Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1880, on presentation at this office. C. LITTLEFIELD, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1880, ON NEbraska State Bonds will be payable at our office, No. 12 Wall-st. Also, the interest on the bonds of various Cities and Counties in the State. KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Fiscal Agents of the State of Nebraska.

Tradesmen's National Bank, New-York, Dec. 19, 1879.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1880. OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

Mechanics' National Bank, New-York, Dec. 20, 1879.

A DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT., FREE OF tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Bowery National Bank, New-York, Dec. 19, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free of tax from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880. RICHARD KING, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVidend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1880. S. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of America, New-York, Dec. 19, 1879.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1880. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S 10 per cent. Bonds, secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee. Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contained in the mortgage, heretofore made by The Indiana Central Railway to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee, and bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, the undersigned, The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, as the legal successor of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, the mortgagor in said mortgage, and as present owner of the premises thereby mortgaged, having elected to exercise the option reserved by said mortgage to pay off and discharge such bonds secured thereby, to pay off and discharge such bonds as hereinafter mentioned, will, on the day for payment of the next semi-annual installment of interest, viz., on the 1st day of January, 1880, pay, in such discharge, the principal sums and accrued interest to the time of such payment, of each and all of the outstanding bonds of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and amounting to $666,500, or thereabouts, issued under or secured by the above-mentioned mortgage. Holders of such Bonds and the Interest Coupons appertaining thereto are hereby notified to present the same for payment as aforesaid, at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, where payment will accordingly be made. This notice is given under and in pursuance of the order of Mr. Justice Harlan, made in the suit pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, of James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, dated Oct. 14, 1879, as well as under and in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Mortgage and Bonds above described, in respect to paying off and discharging such Bonds before maturity. New-York, Oct. 23, 1879. THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, By BENJAMIN E. SMITH, President. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM R. FOSDICK, } Receivers, &c.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st. CAPITAL, $1,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS. Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. Is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President. BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents. C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK, JONATHAN THORNE, ISAAC N. PHELPS, JOSIAH M. FISKE, CHAS. G. LANDON, EDMUND W. CORLIES, FRED'K H. COSSITT, WM. H. APPLETON, GUSTAV SCHWAB, DAVID DOWS, MARTIN BATES, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, JAMES P. WALLACE, BENJ. B. SHERMAN, GEORGE W. LANE, JACOB D. VERMILYE, GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER, ROSWELL SKEEL, A. A. LOW, AMOS R. ENO, CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, WM. H. WEBB, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, PERCY R. PYNE, HENRY F. SPAULDING, DAVID WOLFE BISHOP, CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

Denver, South Park & Pacific R.R. Co.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven Per Cent Bonds.
DUE 1905.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road. Principal and Interest payable in New-York in United States gold coin, or in London or Frankfort, at the option of the holder. Coupons May and November. Registration of Bonds provided.

For sale by **WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,** No. 26 Nassau-st.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York, Dec. 24, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

115	1663	3592	5167	6158	7486	8017
141	1699	3593	5228	6265	7488	8088
558	1706	3677	5261	6409	7508	8208
582	1716	3977	5343	6448	7523	8261
670	1777	4091	5738	6490	7564	8285
1147	2063	4197	5775	6658	7602	8366
1279	2145	4375	5839	6749	7605	8478
1367	2637	4412	5842	6824	7753	8525
1411	2675	4684	5846	7048	7812	8550
1521	2697	4939	5978	7066	7819	....
1531	2748	5103	6005	7388	7954	....
1646	3227	5138	6127	7421	8004	....

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1880. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

MUSGRAVE & CO., Bankers, NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances. GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON. Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 6, 1879.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of the terms of a Trust Deed executed to the undersigned by the JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD COMPANY, as Trustees for the holders of bonds issued thereunder, (bearing date May 2, A. D. 1870,) the following bonds of said company, bearing even date with said deed of trust, and payable at the Ninth National Bank, in New-York City, on the first day of May, A. D. 1890, have been drawn by lot by the undersigned, for payment, viz.: Bonds numbered 362, 900, 613, 676, 321, 761, 499, 580, 716, 636, 184, 139, 869, 444, 674, 319, 291, 379, 388, 645, 303, 447, 692, 62, 322, 921, 219, 545, 582, 668, 58, 892, 324, 317, 601, 52, 371, 497, 578, 280, 566, 553, 579, 292, 626, 49, 486, 38, 714. The bonds so drawn and bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York City, or at the Atlantic National Bank, in Boston, on the 3d day of January, 1880, during business hours. The holders thereof, or any of them, are requested to present them at said time and place for payment, and are hereby notified that thereafter each of said bonds will cease to bear interest. J. N. DENISON, J. F. JOY, } Trustees.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN SINKING FUND 6s, DUE 1929, FOR SALE BY **KUHN, LOEB & CO.,** No. 31 Nassau-st.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1879.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PREFERRED INCOME BONDS of this company will be closed Dec. 31, 1879, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened 10 o'clock A. M., Jan. 29, 1880. Holders of outstanding consolidated bonds, interest certificates, and partly-paid coupons will please present them before Dec. 31, 1879, for exchange into preferred Income Bonds of the company. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. Stocks bought and sold on the New-York Stock Exchange, on 3 per cent. margin. Puts and Calls secured on responsible parties at favorable rates. Full information relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly Report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, New-York, Dec. 26, 1879.

THE BONDS OF THE CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, dated Jan. 1, 1859, and due 1st of January next, will be paid at maturity, on behalf of this company, by Messrs. CHASE & ATKINS, No. 18 Broad-st. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

ST. JOSEPH CITY AND BUCHANAN COUNTY BONDS, OF MISSOURI, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY R. M. RAVEN & CO., NO. 15 WALL-ST.

NOTICE. The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879. A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL claims not presented to L. K. ALEXANDER, Receiver of Columbia Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., on or before Dec. 31, 1879, will be forever barred in manner provided by the original order of court of June 2, 1879.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

JERSEY CITY WATER 5 PER CENT. BONDS, 30 years to run. For sale by JOHN LAMB, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

ELIZABETH (N. J.) BONDHOLDERS should buy THOUGHTS AND EVENTS. Send to WM. O. McDOWELL, Room No. 11, No. 17 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN THE LARGE double house, (50 feet front,) No. 245 West 14th-st., a magnificent suite of elegantly-furnished rooms; other and single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 55TH-ST.—ONE NEWLY AND handsomely furnished front room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; references.

NO. 33 5TH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.—Choice first floor, en suite or separately; private table, or superior board.

NO. 308 LEXINGTON-AV. A very choice suite of apartments will be vacated on the 1st of January.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 253, CORNER 24TH-ST.—Third-story front rooms; also, single rooms for gentlemen; excellent table; terms moderate.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL ROOM IN FIRST-class family; house serving; private table only. Address No. 56 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 42 EAST 9TH-ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, rooms on third floor, with or without private table.

NO. 13 EAST 32D-ST.—TWO LARGE AND ONE small room to let, with board; references.

NO. 349 5TH-AV.—FOURTH-STORY ROOMS to let; dine on parlor floor.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Second-story front room, with board; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE A well furnished second or third story front room, (sunny preferred,) with good board and attendance; below 34th-st. in a first-class neighborhood; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., H. R. P., Post Office Box No. 2,616, City.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND LARGE BEDROOM, with board, for a lady and two children, in a private family where no other boarders are taken; reference given and required; location must be between 27th and 50th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Address M., Box No. 320 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD, and room on second floor, with exposure south, near 6th-av. and 23d-st.; terms low, and all particulars to J. S., Box No. 128 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE; also, desirable room for single gentleman. No. 7 West 32d-st.

ROOMS WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FURnished room, with gas and fire, (at present,) without board; a large room required, with closet for clothes, &c.; location must be near Union-square, and price must be low. Address ARTHUR LEE, Box No. 466 Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA Central Railway Company's 10 per cent. Bonds, secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee:

The Gallatin National Bank is ready to pay off on presentation on or after Jan. 1, 1880, the 10 per cent. second mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, and all coupons thereof, maturing on or before Jan. 1, 1880. Holders may, if they please, present the same at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., in pursuance of the previous advertisement, and they will be there paid if so presented. Interest on these Bonds will cease after Jan. 1, 1880. A. H. STEVENS, Cashier. New-York, Dec. 30, 1879.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, No. 51 Wall-st., Corner of William, New-York, Dec. 15, 1879.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

S. F. JOHNSON & CO. Bankers and Brokers, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST. Buy and sell on commission all classes of securities. Careful attention given to investment orders. S. FISHER JOHNSON, CHAS. W. MILLER, Members New-York Stock Exchange.

SMALLEY & HONE, MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, **BROKERS,** NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE. Buy and sell on margins or for investors.

Baldwin's, Queens County, Long Island, Dec. 30, 1879.

THE BONDS OF QUEENS COUNTY AND the Jamaica Town-hall Bonds falling due on the 1st day of January, 1880, with interest due thereon, will be paid on or after the 2d day of January, 1880, at the Atlantic State Bank, No. 49 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. FRANCIS B. BALDWIN, County Treasurer.

Clinton, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1879.

THE CLINTON WATER-WORKS COMPANY, of Clinton, Iowa, hereby gives notice that all of its bonds dated July 1, 1874, and all of its bonds dated Jan. 1, 1875, principal and interest, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, on July 1, 1880, and interest will cease after that date. J. C. WESTON, Treasurer of Clinton Water-Works Company.

ELECTIONS.

Office Metropolitan Gas-Light Company, Broadway, corner of 40th-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business will be held at the company's office on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1880. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The stock transfer-books will close Saturday evening, Dec. 27, 1879, and reopen Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1880. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Office New-York City Insurance Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 22, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN (7) Directors of this company, and three (3) Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1880. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. D. KINSMAN, Secretary.

The New-York Steam Power Company, Office No. 38 Ann-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Trustees and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1880. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer-book will be closed on the 2d January, and until after election. JOHN BALLARD, Secretary.

Merchants' National Bank, New-York, Dec. 6, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board. G. V. BANTA, Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank, New-York, Dec. 29, 1879.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank, and also for Inspector of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1880. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

The Bank of New-York, New-York, Dec. 9, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13 prox., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 10, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Stationers' Board of Trade for the election of Trustees for the year 1880, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the offices, Nos. 97 and 99 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M. CHAS. H. HUNTER, Secretary. New-York, Dec. 24, 1879.

[No. 964.] The Market National Bank, New-York, Dec. 23, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Continental National Bank, New-York, Dec. 13, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. FRED. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 12, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—I WILL DISPOSE of my good-will and stock of hardware for cash; stock amounting to $4,800; the location of my business is excellent, being within 25 miles of New-York, situated in the best business block in a town of 4,500 inhabitants; fine surrounding country; several villages of good size in immediate vicinity; no competition; I sell for no other reason than failing health. Address, for one week, HARDWARE, Box No. 125 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. NEW OPERA. Lessee and Manager.....J. T. FORD

DOYLY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY. THE NEW OPERA, Written and composed expressly for the United States by the AUTHOR and COMPOSER OF PINAFORE. TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT WILL BE produced a new and original melodramatic opera entitled The PIRATES OF PENZANCE; OR, THE SLAVE OF DUTY. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Richard, (a pirate chief,) Mr. BROCOLINI; Samuel, (his Lieutenant,) Mr. F. COOK; Frederick, (a pirate apprentice,) Mr. HUGH TALBOT; Major Gen. Stanley, (of the British Army,) Mr. J. H. RYLEY; Edward, (a Sergeant of Police,) Mr. F. CLIFTON; Mabel, (Gen. Stanley's youngest daughter,) Miss BLANCHE ROOSEVELT; Kate, Edith, and Isabel, (Gen. Stanley's daughters,) Misses Brandram, Bond, and Barlow; Ruth, (a piratical maid of all work,) Miss ALICE BARNETT; Gen. Stanley's daughters, pirates, policemen, &c. The orchestra conducted by the composer. The stage direction by the author. Seats secured at theatre two weeks in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. HOLIDAY SPECTACLE. E. G. GILMORE.....Lessee and Manager. The superb pictorial Irish drama, HEARTS OF STEEL. Presented in a magnificent manner; the company excellent; the scenery spectacular, and the music the sweetest melodies of the Land of the Shamrock. Trained Horses. GREAT SPECIALTY ARTISTS. POPULAR PRICES: Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. or 25c. extra; family circle tickets, 25c. each. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS AT 2. *** Special Matinee on NEW YEAR'S DAY at 2 o'clock. *** Monday, Jan. 5, THE GALLEY SLAVE. Transferred from Haverly's Theatre.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Cor. of 14th-st. & 6th-av. J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK Of Mr. Bartley Campbell's immensely successful play of THE GALLEY SLAVE, With Messrs. FRANK EVANS, J. J. SULLIVAN, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, and (by consent of A. M. Palmer, Esq.) Signora MAJERONI in the principal characters. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. NEW YEAR'S DAY — Extra GALLEY SLAVE Matinée. MONDAY, Jan. 5—THE TOURISTS IN THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN & HART.....Proprietors. STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées. MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Call at No. 137 Madison-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Frenchwoman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 120 East 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A SMALL family; understands her business perfectly; will assist with washing if required; best City references. Call at No. 224 East 47th-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches; best City reference. Call or address C. L., No. 137 West 33d-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 337 East 32d-st., second flight, back.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands all kinds family cooking; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st., first floor, front.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT WOMAN TO GO out by the day; is a good cook; will do other work; best references. Call at No. 435 East 9th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in private family; will do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 104 West 31st-st.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—BY A young lady as children's governess or as companion to a lady; teaches English branches, French and painting. Address A. M., Box No. 175 Times Office.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAdies' hair-dresser a few engagements for New Year's Day; terms, $1. Address M. K., Box No. 300 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION FOR AN elderly or invalid lady, by a lady of respectability; first-class reference given. Address, for two days, Mrs. Thorne, Jersey City Post Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands the duties of maid; also good dressmaker and hair-dresser; good references. Call at No. 241 West 36th-st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A COLORED girl willing to travel. Call at No. 67 West 21st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, OR would do chamber-work and fine washing; will be found fully competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 300 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; can sew; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 310 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS child's nurse, or to do light house-work. Call or address No. 3 7th-av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few more families or gents' washing, by month, dozen, or week, at 75 cents and $1 a dozen. Call at No. 269 West 47th-st.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY DAY or week; excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 402 1st-av., corner 24th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman, or in any position where a thorough knowledge of horses is wanted; 18 years' first-class reference; married. Address H. A. P., 144 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; has long experience; can be highly recommended. Call, or address P. S., care Brewster & Co., 47th-st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED coachman; has years of the best City reference from last employer. Address No. 221 West 40th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTIcal (Scotch) gardener; greenhouses, graperies, and florist's work a specialty; first-class propagator and forcer of early fruits and vegetables under glass; very best references. Address J. B., Florist, No. 541 West 47th-st.

GROOM OR GARDENER—COOK AND Laundress.—By a Swedish man and wife, with private family, in City or country; best City references. Address M. W., Box No. 310 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as first-class waiter, or waiter and footman; understands both capacities thoroughly; first-class City reference. Address William, Box No. 251 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 319 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good City reference from last place. Address B. M., No. 340 West 41st-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN RESIDING NEAR Paterson, N. J., wants a colored man as waiter, married, whose wife is a good laundress; detached dwelling on the premises. Address K., Box 174 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Citizens' Savings Bank of the City of New-York, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

THIRTY-NINTH INTEREST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 26, on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1879. Interest will be credited as an original deposit, and, if not withdrawn, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1, 1880. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7. Bank-books in English, German, and French. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

63D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

East River Savings Institution, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1879. Interest for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. on the excess, has been declared, and will be payable after Jan. 10, 1880. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. W. H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, 32d-st. and 6th-av. New-York, Dec. 17, 1879. The following DIVIDEND for the current half-year has been declared, payable on or after Jan. 15. FIVE per cent. per annum on sums from $5 to $500, and FOUR per cent. on any excess over $500. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, DRAWS INTEREST FROM THE 1ST. JNO. W. BRITTON, President. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK. New-York, Dec. 8, 1879. A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, and of four per cent. per annum on all sums in excess of one thousand dollars and not exceeding three thousand dollars, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after Monday, Jan. 19, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees. HENRY LYLES, Jr., President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-square, has declared a dividend, payable Jan. 19, 1880, to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, viz., at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on larger sums not exceeding $3,000. A. GRACIE KING, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary. Dec. 11, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30; BEGINS AT 8. Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Mr. LESTER WALLACK will appear here for a limited period in a splendid PROGRAMME OF COMEDIES AND DRAMA. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and SATURDAY MATINEE, 1:30, will be presented Goldsmith's 5-act comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. MR. LESTER WALLACK as.....CHARLES MARLOW. Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, M. BARRYMORE, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. SHANNON, C. T. MURPHY, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Misses STELLA BONIFACE, MINNIE VINING, and AMY GRAHAME. * * * Mr. Wallack's series of representations will be given in the following order: MONDAY, JAN. 5, for six nights (and one matinée only), Sardou's A SCRAP OF PAPER. MONDAY, JAN. 12, for six nights and one matinée only, Boucicault's LONDON ASSURANCE. MONDAY, JAN. 19, for three nights only, Robertson's HOME. THURSDAY, JAN. 22, for three nights and one matinée, Mathews's MY AWFUL DAD. MONDAY, JAN. 26, for six nights and one matinée, Foote and Mathews's THE LIAR. * * * Seats can now be secured for any of the above performances.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE. B'WAY & 30TH-ST. The only Theatre under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. FIFTH WEEK of Augustin Daly's new comedy of to-day THE FASHIONABLE SENSATION, AN

ARABIAN NIGHT

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock until further notice. NEW YEAR'S DAY at 2 o'clock. HOLIDAY MATINEE. | SATURDAY NEXT at 2 o'clock. LADIES' MATINEE. For the mid-week Matinée TO-DAY, Dec. 31, at 2, DIVORCE—Positively LAST TIME.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. Mr. A. M. PALMER.....Sole Lessee and Manager. THIRD MONTH, (73d to 80th times,) of FRENCH FLATS. The funniest play ever produced in New-York. In preparation a new play by Edgar Fawcett, entitled THE FALSE FRIEND.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. ROBERT STICKNEY.....Manager. JOHN H. MURRAY.....Director. MATINEE EVERY DAY at 2; EVENINGS at 8. The Grand Circus and Robert Butler's CHRISTMAS HUMPTY DUMPTY. SATURDAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 3, Testimonial Benefit to ROBERT STICKNEY and FRANK MELVILLE.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. Instantaneous success of Mr. Bartley Campbell's new comedy drama, FAIRFAX, A STORY OF THE SUNNY SOUTH. Interpreted by Agnes Booth, Sydney Cowell, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Marie Chester, little Effie Barrett, Messrs. Frederic Robinson, J. E. Whiting, W. J. Ferguson, W. F. Owen, Louis Barrett, William Callington, and Alfred Selwyn.

CHICKERING HALL. JOSEFFY. GRAND CHOPIN NIGHT, SATURDAY, JAN. 3, AT 8 O'CLOCK. LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK. JOSEFFY IN A NEW PROGRAMME. GRAND ORCHESTRA. G. CARLBERG, Conductor. | TWO CONCERTOS—E MINOR, F MINOR. The latter for the first time. Admission $1, seats $1 50, now at usual places.

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD, EVENING, JANUARY 20. Boxes can be secured at Wheeler & Wilson's parlors, and Guild Rooms, No. 5 Great Jones-st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY and 29th-st. THOMPSON-STREET FLATS. THE HARDBACK FAMILY. "The Villain Still Pursued Her." THE SKIDS ARE OUT TO-DAY. MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY. Seats secured.

BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE. Location—Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts. Last week. Last week. CLINTON HALL In Sayre's Comedy THE STRATEGISTS. Every evening at 8. Matinées at 2. Matinée New Year's Day.

STANDARD THEATRE. Broadway and 33d-st. LAST WEEK OF PRINCESS TOTO. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY AT 2. MONDAY, JAN. 5, RICE'S EVANGELINE COMPANY. Mlle. JARBEAU AS EVANGELINE.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway & 35th-st. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, BY THE SEAVIN COMBINATION, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS.—Splendid organs, $35, $45, $50, $55, $65, $70 upward; 7-octave Pianos, $115, $130, $135; 7 1-3 do., $140, $150 upward, warranted; installments received; instruments to rent, tuned, and repaired. HORACE WATERS, 826 B'way, cor. 12th-st. Open evenings.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE. Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S, BROADWAY AND 32D-ST.—Adults are RAPIDLY TAUGHT the WALTZES. Children are exercised in WALKING and Deportment.

MR. HLASKO'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, No. 1,473 Broadway. SECOND TERM.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRING BUILDINGS.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y. H., Dec. 19, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12:15 o'clock P. M., on Jan. 19, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing labor and material required for repairs on the North and East Buildings inside Fort Columbus, at Governor's Island. Proposals must be accompanied by a bond with two sureties in the sum of two hundred dollars. A proposal not accompanied by such a bond will not be considered. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Blank proposals and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, also specifications of the work, will be furnished on application at this office, or to the Quartermaster at the post. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for repairs at Fort Columbus," and addressed to the undersigned. ALEX. J. PERRY, Dep'y Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HARNESS MATERIAL.

Office Acting Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 24, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on January 24, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Prison, Materials, Machinery, and Tools for the Manufacture of harness. Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required, will be received. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production. Blank proposals and lists of the Materials, Machinery, and Tools required, and also full information as to manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Harness Materials, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned. F. L. DODGE, 1st Lieut. 23d Inf'y, A. A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING HARBOR OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

U. S. Engineer Office, Army Building, New-York, Dec. 30, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 12th day of January, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for constructing 1,000 to 1,500 lineal feet of Crib Jetty, and Dredging 40,000 to 50,000 cubic yards of material, in the Harbor of Brunswick, Georgia. Specifications, instructions to bidders, and blanks for proposals, may be obtained at this office, or from Mr. S. L. Fremont, Assistant Engineer, Savannah, Georgia. Q. A. GILLMORE, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, Office, No. 21 Water-st., Brooklyn, Dec. 23, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1880, for the manufacture and delivery of about 1,125,000 feet, board measure, of Southern yellow pine, and about 270,000 feet, board measure, of white oak. Specifications may be had upon application at the office of the Trustees. W. A. ROEBLING, Chief Engineer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 17 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1879.

MR. GEO. E. UNDERHILL RETIRES FROM our firm this day. Mr. EDWARD KEMEYS, of the late firm of KEMEYS & COX, becomes a partner. G. G. HAVEN & CO. Mr. GEO. E. UNDERHILL retains his office with us.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, MR. JOHN D. FISK ceases to be a member of our firm by mutual consent. NATH'L FISHER & CO. New-York, Dec. 31, 1879.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES—New and second-hand, at great bargains and easy terms. WM. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 800 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES, 1880, ALL STYLES; EXPENSE-books, Daily Journals, first-class Stationery, Blank-books. Novelties in Holiday Goods. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

NIBLO'S MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

$150,000 FOR A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A LIFE FULL OF GOOD WORKS—MR. NIBLO'S PRIVATE CHARITIES—GIVING AWAY HIS INCOME—THE LIBRARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—A POSSIBLE GREAT LIBRARY FOR THE CITY.

Scanty justice has been done to one of the most charitable of men, who died in August, 1878. Such rapid sketches of the late William Niblo as have appeared, though giving some place to the goodness of the man, have made no mention of the very large sums he gave away during his life, not only to individuals but to public charities, and it will be a matter of surprise to many when they learn that $150,000 of William Niblo's money will be turned over to-day to Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., to be expended, as he may deem proper, for a library for the Young Men's Christian Association. This bequest is perhaps the most munificent of the kind ever made for this purpose in the United States, and exceeds the first sum devised by John Jacob Astor for the library which bears his name. In a brief summary of the will of the late William Niblo, in THE TIMES of Aug. 30, 1878, the following may be found: "After some minor bequests, he gives the residue of his estate to his Executors in trust for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York, with a request that it be applied to the enlargement and maintenance of the Niblo Library, in connection with the association." This interpretation of the will is exact in part, but not in particulars, as the residue of the estate is to be expended for the library of the Young Men's Christian Association as Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., may deem proper. At the time of Mr. Niblo's demise his property was estimated to be worth $150,000; but to-day, after all bequests have been settled, to the amount of $150,000, the residue, $150,000 still remains for the library, and this very handsome sum the Executors, Franklin Chandler and Jacob K. Lockman, will turn over to Mr. Robert Hoe, in order to fulfill their trust. This matter of Mr. Niblo's money has presented two differences from those of other estates; first, there have been no disputants, no false heirs claiming money, no litigation; and, secondly, the total of the money was much more considerable than was at first supposed. It may be stated that, on the death of Mr. Niblo, some astonishment was expressed that he had left no real estate. It seems that, with a great deal of good sense, perhaps dreading complications after his death, and having no direct heirs, such real estate as he might have been possessed of 10 or 15 years prior to his death he either gave away or disposed of, reinvesting his capital in good personal property, such as United States securities, bonds and mortgages, and sound bank stocks. The securities being then of a marketable character, and of ready sale, has enabled the Executors to close out the estate in the remarkably short period of fourteen months.

The history of this very handsome bequest to the Young Men's Christian Association for the purposes of a library, may be traced up as follows: Some years ago, when the Young Men's Christian Association Library was commenced, its books were few and of a poor character. Some influential gentlemen in the City then commenced looking about them in order to increase the library. About this time the Barton Library was offered for sale. Mr. W. E. Dodge, Jr., with Mr. Cephas Brainerd, being on the Library Committee, called on Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., to devise plans for securing funds for the purchase of this library. Mr. Hoe, having asked Mr. Niblo for help, received at once a check for $1,000. In all, some $20,000 was raised—not one-half, however, of the amount asked for the Barton Library. While negotiations were pending, Mr. Barton died quite suddenly, and it was found that by his will a provision existed which insisted that his library, no matter to whom sold, should be only kept in a fire-proof building. As the Young Men's Christian Association Building was not fire-proof, the possession of the library was rendered impossible; so, when the matter fell through, the $1,000 contributed by Mr. Niblo was returned to him. This money he declined taking back, saying to Mr. Hoe at the time, "We will buy a library some day, anyhow—trust to luck." Feeling directly interested in this library scheme, in 1873 it was known that Mr. Niblo intended giving his books to the association. This actually took place in 1874, and 559 volumes, mostly relating to the fine arts, are now in a case in the library which bears his name. Some two years afterward he gave more money for the same purpose, making in all $3,100, and some 600 books, besides a picture of the "Merchants of New-York." The magnificent bequest mentioned of $150,000 as having been paid over to-day concludes Mr. Niblo's gifts to this association.

In studying the character of this man, who raised himself up to affluence from the most humble beginnings, what is most distinguishable in him was his great goodness of heart, his sympathy for his fellow-men, and the want of ostentation in the distribution of his gifts. It seems perfectly evident that, for the last 20 years of his life, he gave away almost the whole of his income. In endeavoring to summarize the amounts thus distributed, those who knew him best are very positive that it amounted, in money alone, to as much as a quarter of a million of dollars. He was well known to every beggar in New-York, and it was his pleasure in later years, when he alighted from his wagon, to distribute his alms generously, keeping in one pocket a store of silver quarters, and in the other ten-cent pieces. Even during his latter illness, though partially paralyzed, his good work never ceased. As one who always gave, innumerable were the calls made on him by charitable institutions. If too ill to attend to them at once in person, their books or papers were sent up to him. The good old man would keep these books by him for a day or so, until strong enough to examine them, and some gift—often a handsome amount by check—would be invariably inclosed within the leaves. His principle was one of the broadest charity, and he often said: "Well, suppose the person who wants some money is not quite worthy; well then, if I do make a mistake by giving, it can do me no harm."

But these private charities, quite unknown and unrecorded, and so large in the aggregate, sink into insignificance when compared with the large sums he gave to churches during the same time. During the war, the Rev. F. L. Hawkes, Rector of Calvary Church, differed with his congregation, and, though Mr. Niblo was always a member of this church, it was almost entirely with his money and means that the Church of the Holy Saviour was constructed for Dr. Hawkes. The lots on which this church now stands, on Twenty-fifth-street, were presented by him. It had been Mr. Niblo's intention to build for himself a handsome residence on this very property. He had collected quite a large number of pictures, statues, and bronzes, and a fine gallery was to have been added to the house. While he was maturing his plans, a fire occurred in the building where his pictures were stored and the collection was burned. His friends state that had this house and gallery been built, his intention was to bequeath it to some charitable institution. After the loss of his pictures, he changed his mind, and gave the lots to the church. Not forgetful of Calvary Church, his gifts to it were also very large. In Minnesota he built a fine church, and took great interest in its architectural details, even having a bell made for it. During his life, St. Luke's Home for Aged Females never was in want of funds. Though a Protestant, he was little of a sectarian, and many a Catholic charity and Sister of Mercy remember William Niblo for his large-heartedness.

Such incidents as have been given of Mr. Niblo's early life have been fairly accurate, though his age when he died, stated to be 88, is not believed to be correct. Though he was a very old man at the time of his demise, he is thought to have been 84. He was born in County Down, Ireland, and it is believed that he was not more than 15 years old when he landed in New-York. Very soon after his arrival he must have engaged in some capacity, possibly as boy of all work, in the Bank-street coffee-house, and in time married Martha King, the daughter of the proprietor. Some of his old friends now alive remember that a Scotchman, Ramsey Crookes by name, then in the employ of Astor, which Scotchman is said to have been among the first to cross the Rocky Mountains in search of furs, was Niblo's best man on the occasion of his marriage. The marriage was in every way a happy one, though Mr. Niblo never had any children. Mrs. Niblo was well known to have been a business woman of rare qualities. "I have seen Mrs. Niblo," said an old gentleman to the writer, "when I presented a bill, examine it as carefully as any counting-house clerk would do, and if there was an error she would detect it at once. I never knew but two women who were natural-born book-keepers, and Martha Niblo was one of them." Niblo was fond of stating that all he had he owed to his wife, and how much he was indebted to her for council and advice. When she died—though that event occurred more than 25 years before his own death—he seems never to have forgotten her, but always retained the crape on his hat.

It does not seem that Niblo made a great deal of money in the coffee-house. The fortune he acquired was due to his new house, and principally his place of amusement, which was called Niblo's Garden. That he had a great deal of enterprise was evident from the fact that as early as 1822 Niblo started a line of omnibuses in Broadway. It was the Garden that made Niblo's fortune, though for a long time the hotel did a very good business, for Niblo was superior to Delmonico, and not only were the dishes well prepared, but the wines were famous. Such men as Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster would stop with him. He was a first-rate judge of wines, and would give a good price for a sound vintage. When he went out of business he had a very fine stock of wines, remnants of which remained undisturbed for the last 17 years, when they were lately disposed of by the Executors. In appearance he was slight, not over 5 feet 7 inches in height, but was remarkably neat in his dress. In disposition he was inclined to be fiery, but only when his rights were imposed upon, or in the defense of some one else; then he was up in arms at once, and was beside the offender. He paid the strictest attention to his business, and there was no detail about his house and theatre which he had not mastered. Though disinclined, in latter life, to talk much about his theatrical experiences, his memory of professional people and their careers was very precise and accurate. As a manager he exacted a certain amount of decorum from his actors and actresses, which helped to make his establishment popular. Perhaps a theatre never was more perfectly policed as to its audience, than was Niblo's Garden during his control.

John Niblo, his brother, was an excellent person, but had nothing of William's business ability, though the successful brother was always kind and liberal, and tried to push his fortunes in various ways. On the death of Mr. Niblo's wife, he built a handsome mausoleum at Green-Wood Cemetery, and to care for this, where the remains of Mrs. Niblo were placed, was his constant solicitude. Save when absent from the City, few days elapsed that he did not visit it, and, if in Spring or Summer time, would see personally that the trees and shrubbery were kept in proper form.

Foreign travel was a great source of relief to Mr. Niblo. As his health in later life declined, by the advice of his physician, he would sometimes take a trip by steamer to France or England and return by the same vessel. Occasionally these trips would be extended over a month or two, when he would go to Paris or to Munich and buy such pictures or art objects as suited his taste, and it may be remarked that his judgment as to works of art was quite good. As to the books on art collected by him, it may not be generally known that the Niblo case in the Young Men's Christian Association Library contains about the best works on this special subject to be found in the United States. His last voyage was in 1875, when he was taken ill on board ship, and not waiting for the return trip, came home at once on another vessel. That Fall, on a visit to Green-Wood Cemetery, he took cold, and partial paralysis ensued. For the last two years of his life he was confined to his room; but during his long illness he always continued gay and cheerful, dispensing his charities in the same kindly way. When the final moment came, surrounded by his friends, conscious that his end had come, he seems to have passed away peacefully. Possibly very few men have done more good during their lifetime than did William Niblo with his money, and his name as a great public benefactor is likely to be remembered in New-York for many a century to come by means of this bequest for a library. As to the $150,000, Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., is mainly desirous that it should be preserved as the nucleus of some future great library, and, understanding fully the character of this trust, will for the present only use the income accruing from the money.

As to the present library of the Young Men's Christian Association, the premises, though adapted to the wants of the association, have two great inconveniences. To reach the library, readers must ascend two high flights of stairs—one of them very narrow—and are obliged to pass through the reading-room. Any difficulty of approach to a library invariably impairs its usefulness. But the second cause of unsuitableness of the room is its size. Already the shelves are fairly full with their 12,000 volumes, and there is no possible room for natural growth. Anything of a possible sectarian character, which might place the books directly under the control of any religious association, ought to be guarded against. A great public library must have on its shelves the learning of all men of all creeds, and be the storehouse of the thoughts of all times. There never was such an opportunity presented to construct a library in New-York, which, not limited to specialties, shall be of the widest general usefulness—one to be modeled on the forms of the Birmingham and Boston Libraries. Boast as we may of New-York, we have not yet in the City a library which is in proportion to the wealth, the wants, or the intelligence of the public. It is, then, Mr. Hoe's intention that for the present the interest of the money shall be expended in works of a general character, but what he awaits is that the public shall aid him in his efforts, so that a suitable building shall be erected which will hold the books which are to be purchased. If at some future time this building could be constructed, then the real monument commemorative of this good man would be found in the Niblo Library, for it should be remembered that the British Museum commenced with less money than the amount William Niblo has given to the City of New-York and the country.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE SOMEWHERE.

THE HORRORS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL—HOW A DEAD BODY WAS TREATED.

A case of gross negligence on the part of some of the officers of Bellevue Hospital and the institutions connected with it has been brought to the attention of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, by Mr. Samuel Greenbaum, a lawyer, of No. 170 Broadway. As the matter stands now, it shows not only one but a series of failures on the part of the officers to perform their plain duty; or else, that there was a deliberate and cruel disregard of the rules and regulations in relation to patients dying in the hospital. The story is briefly this: A poor German newsdealer, Charles Thomsen by name, residing with his wife and two children at No. 86 Clinton-street, fell sick about the beginning of last November, and the doctor attending him advised his removal to Bellevue Hospital for medical treatment. On the 7th of November he was taken there by his wife and her brother, Arnold Reidell. When admitted, according to the statement of Dr. Swift, to whose charge the patient was assigned, he was partially unconscious, and his wife said he had been losing his mind for some time. The cause of this was learned at the autopsy, when the brain was found to be softening. Thomsen had been wounded in the head while serving in the Army. At a later time he had lost an arm while working in a sugar refinery in this City. On the 24th of November Mrs. Thomsen was informed, so she states, that her husband was getting over his physical troubles, but that his mind was so affected that he required asylum care. On the 29th of November, after having made a proper application for the purpose, she was informed by Mr. Blake, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, that her husband would be immediately sent to the Ward's Island Asylum, and that while there she would, under the rules of that institution, be allowed to visit him only once in two weeks. The next day a relative called at the hospital and found that the patient had not yet been removed to the Island, but was in one of the insane cells of the hospital. This was all that the poor woman heard of her husband until a fortnight after, when, on the 15th of December, while going to get a pass to visit him at the Island, an acquaintance informed her that he had seen a notice of her husband's death in the hospital six days before. Accompanied by her brother William, she immediately went to the hospital and found that her husband had died there on the 9th. She inquired what had been done with his body, and was informed that it had been sent to the Morgue. There Keeper White told her the body had been buried in Potter's Field on the 12th. The Morgue books show that it was on the 14th. She tried to recover the body, Mr. Blake giving what assistance he could, and on the 20th of December, her brother and an undertaker went to Hart's Island, where the man in charge of the burials declared the body had not been received until the day before, (the 19th.) Finally, it was sent to the widow on the 25th, inclosed in a zinc-air-tight coffin. The brother, Arnold Reidell, and the undertaker, both of whom saw the body, declare that it had been dissected, and this is acknowledged by the hospital authorities, since all unclaimed bodies are turned over to the colleges for that purpose. It was buried by the deceased's friends on the 26th. The question now is, who is responsible for the failure to notify the man's friends of his death? Upon this there is a dispute among the officers. There is no denial of the fact that they were perfectly well aware of the address of these people; that a notification should have been sent to them; that by some mistake or negligence it was not sent, and that in consequence of this, no one appearing to claim the body, it was given to the doctors for dissection. The hospital officers declare that the proper notice paper was given to the messenger to deliver to Mrs. Thomsen; the messenger denies that he ever received it; the keeper of the Morgue declares he was not responsible for the failure to notify, and that the hospital people are; they declare that the keeper is, since his books show the address of the deceased, and he should have made inquiries himself.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have ordered an investigation into the matter, and the report of the Warden of Bellevue Hospital, Mr. O'Rourke, will be presented this morning. He told the reporter that it covered all the points of the case. Commissioner Brennan said that the board may find the report of the Warden sufficient to base its action upon; if not, it will commence a thorough investigation of the matter. Mr. Greenbaum, the lawyer, in conversation with the reporter, directed attention to the fact that Mrs. Thomsen had been told her husband would be sent to the Island asylum, but he was not, and she was not informed of it; he died at the hospital, and she was not notified; and when the hospital officers were informed of the mistake they had made they deceived the woman in their statements of what had been done with the body, and it was not until 10 days after she had begun the search for it that the mangled remains of her husband were returned to her. If, said he, we succeed in breaking up a system which makes such things possible, we shall have accomplished all we desire and done a benefit to the public.

THE HOSPITAL FUND.

The total amount of money received up to 5 o'clock last evening by Mr. Charles Lanier, Treasurer of the Hospital Fund, was $7,040 16. The contents of the majority of the boxes left at various public places have not yet been counted. About a dozen boxes were received from stores and similar places yesterday, and their contents noted. These ranged all the way from 5 cents to $30, the latter being the largest sum yet found in any one box. The contents generally are very small, especially in the boxes placed in the elevated railroad stations, where people were in too much of a hurry to catch trains to stop to drop coins into the boxes. The following are additional subscriptions received at the Produce Exchange: A Poor Member, for the Consumptives' Hospital, $5; Boyd & Hincken, $25; Karstens & Co., $10. Total to date, $674.

THE AQUARIUM TO BECOME A CIRCUS.

Messrs. Robert Stickney, Frank Melville, and John W. Hamilton will take possession of the New-York Aquarium some time next week, and establish the Imperial Parisian Circus there, opening on Monday evening, Jan. 12. The building will be extensively altered, and adapted thoroughly to the new enterprise. The principal part of the stage will be removed, additional seats provided, some of the smaller tanks taken out, and many other changes made. The circus will, it is said, in many respects be unique. Charles Reiche & Brother will retain the ownership of the structure, but the entire management passes into the hands of Messrs. Stickney, Melville, and Hamilton.

THE FORTY-SECOND-STREET JOB VETOED.

Mayor Cooper sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen yesterday vetoing the resolution granting an extension of nine months' time to the Forty-second-Street, St. Nicholas-Avenue and Manhattanville Railroad Company to build their proposed road. The Mayor, in disapproving of the measure, says: "I consider this resolution objectionable because it would, in effect, confer a valuable franchise without compensation to the City. The proposed extension of time for the construction of this railroad is, in fact, a renewal of the franchise, which has now expired through the failure of the railroad company to comply with its conditions, and should be scrutinized and guarded as carefully as if the grant were now being made for the first time. The City received no compensation for the original grant to this company, and the franchise, especially in view of the resolution authorizing the alteration of the route, which was passed by the Board of Aldermen in 1878, is one for which the City should receive an adequate price."

The action of the Mayor renders the resolution worthless, as the Aldermen, whose term will expire next Monday, will not have sufficient time—namely, 10 days—to pass it over his veto.

RECORDER HACKETT'S FUNERAL.

THE SERVICES YESTERDAY IN TRINITY CHAPEL, AND THE INTERMENT IN WOODLAWN.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Recorder John K. Hackett were held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-street. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius E. Swope and the Rev. Charles T. Olmsted, ministers of the chapel, officiated. Friends and acquaintances of the dead Recorder began to reach the chapel at an early hour, and when the funeral cortège arrived, at 10 o'clock, nearly every available seat was filled. The services were very short and simple, consisting only of the usual impressive funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The casket containing the remains was borne up the central aisle on the shoulders of four undertaker's assistants, to a bier in front of the altar, preceded by the clergy and choir-boys, and followed by the family and immediate friends of the deceased, for whom front seats had been reserved. Upon the coffin-lid were scattered palm-leaves, tied with white ribbons. An appropriate Scriptural lesson was read by the Rev. Mr. Olmsted, and the choir sang hymn No. 512—"Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom." The prayers and the remainder of the service were read by the Rev. Dr. Swope. The body was then borne to the hearse by the undertaker's assistants and taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for burial. The tasteful evergreens with which the chapel had been decorated for the holidays were not removed for the funeral. Among the many persons present during the services were a large number of ladies, Chief-Justice Noah Davis, of the Supreme Court; Judge Sutherland and Judge Rapallo, of the Court of Appeals; Judge Barbour, Judge John R. Brady, of the Supreme Court; Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, of the same court; Judge Fowler, Judge Rufus B. Cowing and Judge Gildersleeve, of the Court of General Sessions; ex-Judge J. C. Spencer, ex-Judge Denis Quinn, ex-Judge Samuel Jones, District Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps, Assistant District Attorneys Daniel G. Rollins, George W. Lyon, Horace Russell, Joseph Bell, and William Herring; ex-District Attorney John McKeon, Mayor Cooper, ex-Mayor Vance, Police Commissioner Nichols, ex-Police Commissioners Disbecker and Thomas C. Acton, City Chamberlain Nelson Tappan, Park Commissioner Lane, Commissioner of Jurors Thomas Dunlap, ex-Commissioner of Public Works George Van Nort, ex-Police Superintendent Kelso, Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney, Fire Marshal Sheldon, Horace Waldo, Capt. McClosky, August Belmont, John E. Develin, George Forrest, Sheppard Knapp, Gen. Charles Graham, Joseph Folk, Senator Wagstaff, Degrasse Livingston, Baron Duflon, Peter Knapp, John B. Haskin, Augustus L. Brown, Hugh Hastings, Commodore Garrison, William B. Dinsmore, Douglas Taylor, John Hoey, Gen. Frank B. Spinola, ex-Assemblyman Floyd-Jones, Benjamin L. Swann, Albert Bierstadt, and John Sparks, Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions.

The Court of Special Sessions, and the City Police Courts were adjourned at the close of the morning sessions yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late Recorder.

Immediately after the roll was called at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a communication was received from Mayor Cooper formally announcing the death of the late Recorder Hackett, and recommending the proper action to be taken on the sad event. Alderman John J. Morris then offered a resolution reciting that the board had learned with regret of the demise of the late Judge, and that they should adjourn out of respect to his memory. The resolution was adopted, after which all the members left the chamber.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

ONE OF EDISON'S LAMPS BURNING FOR 308 HOURS.

Some 200 gentlemen and ladies visited the laboratory and work-shop of Mr. Edison, at Menlo Park, yesterday afternoon, and were shown the different processes and experiments by means of which it is hoped that a perfect electric light may ultimately be obtained. It had been announced that Mr. Edison would illuminate the park last evening with his new carbon lamps, and it was with a view to seeing this illumination that the majority of the visitors went to the laboratory. The announcement, however, proved to be unfounded. It will be several days yet before Menlo Park will be thoroughly lighted by electricity, but the preparations for this event are rapidly being pushed forward. Lamp-posts are being erected at every available point, and the copper wires, which are to convey the electricity, are being stretched along the sidewalks and connected with the houses. The lamp-posts are of hollow iron, painted white, and surmounted by an oval of glass, in which the carbon lamp is inclosed. The wires pass up the hollow post, and connect with the lamp. Only three of these street lamps are yet burning, two in front of Mr. Edison's office, and one in front of his house. These are kept incandescent night and day, with a view to testing the fusibility of the carbon horseshoes. One of the lamps in the laboratory has been burning 14 hours a day for 22 days, and the carbon has apparently lost none of its weight or power of resistance to the electric current. "Suppose," said Mr. Edison, "that on an average each lamp in a house is burned for five hours every day. That lamp has now burned 308 hours, which would be equivalent to over 60 days in an ordinary house. How long the carbon will last, I can't say. That is what we are experimenting on now. I am waiting for one of my carbon horseshoes to consume."

There will be no regular illumination of Menlo Park for the present. Each generator of electricity will furnish only 40 lamps, and Mr. Edison has only one generator connected with his 80-horse power engine now. He requires 19 more before he can light the 800 lamps which he estimates that his engine will supply. As each generator is completed, he will add to the number of his lamps, and thus, in time, Menlo Park will be thoroughly illuminated. When this will be the inventor himself is unable to say. In the meantime, all visitors are made heartily welcome at the laboratory, and every facility is offered for the investigation of the new electric light.

A MURRAY HILL WEDDING.

MARRIAGE OF MR. RICHARD H. WILLIAMS AND MISS SALLIE W. PETERS.

A large and fashionable assemblage gathered at 4 P. M. yesterday in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth-avenue, corner of Forty-fifth-street, to see a marriage ceremony which has been a topic in society for the last three weeks. The groom was Mr. Richard Henry Williams, son of Richard H. Williams, of Stamford, Conn., a young man of fortune and education; the bride, Miss Sallie Welford Peters, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Twyford Peters, of No. 101 Park-avenue, New-York, has long been one of the attractions of the Murray Hill circle. Miss Peters wore a bridal costume of white satin and silk, with a white tulle veil and orange blossoms, and bore a bridal bouquet of roses. Among the list of bridesmaids were Miss Williams, the groom's sister; Miss Ellsworth, and Miss Speir. Mr. Edward I. Frost, as best man, accompanied the groom to the altar, and the following gentlemen acted as ushers: Mr. Charles Scribner, the publisher, only surviving son of the late Charles Scribner; Mr. Speir, Mr. Leland Chubb, Mr. Berwin, Mr. Frank Dunning, Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Burton, and Mr. David Paton.

After the ceremony the bridal party and guests repaired to the residence of the bride's mother, where a wedding breakfast was served by Pinard, and the groom and bride received the congratulations of their friends. The floral decorations were very fine. The guests were presented to the bridal pair by Mr. David Paton. Among those in attendance were Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst and wife, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Miss Elder, Mrs. Richard Murphy, Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Weir, Mr. John P. Kingsford, Mr. and Mrs. Orson D. Munn, Mr. Henry Munn, Mrs. Samuel Peters, sister-in-law of the groom; Mrs. Lambert, Mr. King, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of Stamford, Conn., the groom's parents; Mr. Roberts, of Philadelphia; Mr. Piatt, of Philadelphia; Mr. Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. George William Blunt, Mrs. Ames and Miss Ames, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Magoun, Mrs. Peabody, Mr. Kirkland, Mr. Milliken, Mr. Leland Chubb, Mr. Frederick Palmer, Miss Van Wyck, the Misses Moffatt, Mrs. Burton, the Messrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Cotting. The presents were not shown.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. T. J. Backus, of Vassar College, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman George C. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, is at the St. James Hotel.

Rear-Admiral J. H. Strong, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Judge Joseph Potter, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

James A. Dumont, Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, and the Hon. E. G. Lapham, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are at the Hoffman House.

George E. Gray, Chief Engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Charles J. Langdon, of Elmira, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressmen George M. Robeson, of New-Jersey, and Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan; Baron Friesen, of Germany; Gen. George B. Carse, United States Army; the Hon. William L. Bostwick, of Ithaca; Senator E. G. Halbert, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Oliver Ames, of Boston, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 30.—Sixteen Indian students—eleven girls and five boys—for the Hampton Normal School, arrived here this morning from the Yankton Agency. Their ages range from 17 to 20 years.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Colored Mission, No. 135 West Thirtieth-street, is in need of funds. There is much suffering among the colored people, caused by sickness and inability to procure work.

It is considered probable that Mayor Cooper will renominate Mr. Allan Campbell, the Commissioner of Public Works, and send his name to the Aldermen for confirmation to-day. Mr. Campbell's term has not expired.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors, by Caroline Cohen to Levi Abrahams, with $645 preference, and by Horace Day to Luis P. Whitman, with $940 33 preferences, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

"Sam Swim," alias James Casey, who was arrested a few days since for passing a counterfeit bank-note, was yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner Shields, there being no evidence of guilty knowledge on the part of the prisoner.

Capt. Stewart, of the steam-ship Aegean, which arrived from Yokohama yesterday, reports that he sighted a small vessel, bottom upward, on the 25th, in latitude 29° 18', and longitude 64° 27'. An hour later two water-casks covered with barnacles were passed.

William Tevely, a vagrant, 54 years of age, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping overboard from the deck of a schooner lying at the foot of East Fifty-fourth-street. He was rescued from drowning and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A motion to dismiss the complaint of Thomas Sayre, a Sixth-avenue druggist, against Edward E. Pray, charging the latter with perjury, was denied by Justice Smith, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday. The evidence in Pray's behalf will be presented next Monday.

William Kelly, the Manhattan bank burglar, was manacled to a young thief who is under a three years' sentence, yesterday afternoon, and was taken by Deputy Sheriffs Meehan and Strange to Sing Sing Prison to serve his 10 years' sentence. He will be put to work in the shoe shop.

Annie Honinger, aged 23, attempted to light a fire at No. 529 Third-avenue, yesterday morning, by pouring kerosene-oil into the stove. An explosion followed, and her clothing being set on fire, she was terribly burned about the body and lower limbs. She was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

The writ of error in the case of Joseph Levy, who was recently convicted, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as an accessory to the crime of arson, and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, was dismissed yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

The appeal of "Johnny" Hope from the judgment of the Court of General Sessions, convicting him of robbery in the first degree as an accessory to the burglary on the Manhattan Savings Institution, was yesterday dismissed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

The Columbia Yacht Club, whose club-house is at the foot of West Eighty-sixth-street, offers a variety of inducements to the yachting fraternity the coming season. Not the least interesting events of their programme will be the squadron excursion, which will take place twice every month, when the fleet will engage in scrub races, which cannot fail to bring out the sea-going qualities of the crafts and the skill of their crews.

Charles Woodhull, alias McDonnell, alias Maxwell, Charles A. Antwin, William Fields, the boxer, and John Burns, the prisoners captured by Inspector Murray, in his raid on Monday night on the premises No. 52 Henry-street, suspected of being a "fence" for the receipt of stolen goods, were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Woodhull and Burns were held for trial on the complaint of Inspector Murray. Antwin and Fields were discharged.

Henry Steffens, a driver employed by J. H. Dresler, of No. 261 Sixth-avenue, was arrested on Monday night on account of a complaint by Mr. Dresler that Steffens had embezzled $60. When searched, some pawn-tickets and jewelry in his possession led to the discovery that he was implicated in a burglary at the residence of John Henken, in East New-York, last week. In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Bixby remanded him for examination.

Thomas White, a journeyman scroll sawyer, residing at No. 77 East One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, who has hitherto borne a good reputation, was held for trial in the Harlem Police Court yesterday for stealing some carpenter's tools from his employer. He said he was driven to the act by the starving condition of his family. His wife, a modest-appearing young woman, corroborated his story, and tearfully pleaded for his release, saying that he was one of the kindest and most devoted of husbands.

On New Year's Day, the Feast of the Circumcision of Christ, there will be morning prayer, followed by a celebration of the Holy Communion, in St. Ann's Free Church, in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, at 8:30 o'clock. While the service will proceed orally, in the usual manner, it will be interpreted in the sign-language for the deaf mutes who may be in the congregation. St. Ann's is the only church in the City which takes a general pastoral care of deaf mutes after they leave the institutions.

Mr. John Van Horne, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who recently went to Europe for his health, sends the message to his friends that he is greatly improved by his trip. It was erroneously announced in yesterday's TIMES that Mr. Van Horne had resigned his office, and that Mr. J. B. Van Every, the company's Auditor, had been elected in his place. Mr. Van Horne has had charge of the entire Southern division so long that his services to the company are considered invaluable.

A communication has been received at the Custom-house from the Treasury Department, stating that when the order of Feb. 1 last, relating to the examination of animals carried abroad was issued the department had in view only neat cattle and sheep. Clearances are not to be granted to vessels carrying such animals unless each animal has been examined by properly-qualified inspectors. The order as first issued directed the examination of "live animals," and it was apparent that under it no cat or dog or horse could be carried abroad until it had been carefully examined by a "properly-qualified inspector."

At the fourth anniversary of the Pilgrim Record Society, held last evening at No. 20 Sutton-place, Eastern Boulevard, it was resolved that the President, James B. Brewster; the Treasurer, Dr. Fuller; and the Secretary, Dr. Holton, be a committee to confer with the officers of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and also with those of the New-England Society in the City of New-York, for the purpose of securing a joint effort for the erection of a fire-proof building for a library and reading-room, specially devoted to the history, biography, and genealogy of early settlers of New-England and New-York, and of their descendants.

Riker Post, No. 62, G. A. R., has elected the following-named officers for 1880: Commander—Frederick Seibert; Senior Vice-Commander—Carl May; Junior Vice-Commander—Michael Rudolph; Quartermaster—Daniel Welde; Chaplain—William E. Sippbell; Officer of the Day—Peter Mastaglio; Officer of the Guard—Michael Davis; Council of Administration—August Fliechsbein, Paul Stecher, Frederick Spear, Herman Lang, William Rolling; Delegates to Department Encampment—Francis Rourke, George H. Moeser, Carl May; Alternates—Ferdinand Eidmann, William E. Sippbell, Edward Brown; Trustees—August Schaeffer, three years; William Woolf, two years; John Staugler, one year.

BROOKLYN.

Permission was given by Judge Gilbert yesterday to serve the summons and complaint by publication on the defendant in a suit for absolute divorce brought by Charles Stanke against Ulrike Stanke. The latter left her husband in 1877, and now lives in Philadelphia.

Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Hughes, arrested for contempt of court, was admitted to bail in $1,000 yesterday by Judge Gilbert, pending an appeal to the General Term from the order committing him for contempt. Hughes knocked down the Deputy Sheriff who attempted to arrest him for contempt of court, and was locked up on charge of assault and battery. The charge of assault was subsequently withdrawn.

Gov. Robinson has pardoned Thomas Lowndes, the wife-murderer. Lowndes hacked his wife almost to pieces while both were sitting at the breakfast-table in 1874. He accused her of stealing 50 cents from his pocket while he slept, and getting drunk with the stolen money. Both were dissipated. Lowndes was tried in June, 1874, convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to State Prison for life. Gov. Robinson pardoned him last Friday.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. Martha Williams, of No. 599 Baltic-street, purchased a clock from a peddler. The man called again on Monday afternoon, and said that Mr. Williams sent him for the clock to repair it. He was given the clock. Mrs. Williams's little son followed the peddler some distance. When both were out of view of the lad's home the peddler wrenched a gold ring from the little fellow's finger and fled. When Mr. Williams came home he said he had not seen the peddler, and had not sent him for the clock.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Dr. G. W. Hodgson, of White Plains, was yesterday appointed Physician to the County Jail at White Plains, by the Board of Supervisors, at an annual salary of $200.

The East Chester abutment of the new bridge over the Bronx River, at Woodlawn, has been completed, after great difficulty, occasioned by a change of contractors, and tearing down the first contractor's work and rebuilding. The work is now well done, and the bridge will soon be completed.

The petition of 110 freeholders of the Village of Mount Vernon and Town of East Chester, asking the Board of Supervisors to appoint a Rapid Transit Railroad Committee to inquire into the necessity for an elevated railroad from the village to connect with the proposed extension of the Second and Eighth avenue lines, near Woodlawn Station, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, has been presented to that body by the Supervisor from the Town of East Chester.

The Supervisors of Westchester County devoted Monday and yesterday afternoons to the taking of testimony in the matter of the appeal of the Justices of the Peace of the Town of White Plains from the report of the Town Auditors, in which their bills were cut down by wholesale, owing to rumors that they were in collusion with the constables in endeavoring to increase the emoluments of their respective offices by the arrest and commitment of tramps to jail. A large number of witnesses have been examined, and the case is still on.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer, in Jersey City, yesterday, Judge Knapp appointed Jan. 12 as the day for the commencement of the new trial of the Smith murder case.

Ex-Judge William T. Hoffman yesterday closed the argument for the State in the case of the indicted Mechanics' and Laborers' Bank officers, in Jersey City. Judge Garretson will deliver his charge to the jurors at 10 o'clock this morning.

John Weindinger was arraigned before Recorder McDonough, in Hoboken, yesterday, on a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife. They had been married for 30 years, and the wife has borne her husband 20 children. The Recorder put him under bonds to pay his wife $2 a week.

The Jersey City Board of Works yesterday directed L. H. Broome, the City Architect, to make an examination of the stairways leading out of the school buildings of the city, and to report the results of his investigations to the board. The purpose of the examination is to ascertain whether the school children could easily escape from the buildings in case of fire.

The fact that the Jersey City Board of Aldermen had granted permission to the Matthiessen & Weichers Sugar Refining Company to place a float at the foot of Washington-street, Jersey City, has already been reported in THE TIMES. The construction of the float will, it is claimed, prevent the erection of the bridge at the foot of Washington-street, over which several of the mammoth corporations of the State have been contending for years. The Jersey City Board of Works, two years ago, awarded a contract for the building of bridge abutments at that point, but were restrained from doing anything further by the Court of Chancery. At the meeting of that board yesterday, a resolution was adopted declaring their determination to resist any float obstructions, or other kinds of obstructions, at the foot of that thoroughfare, and calling upon the Mayor to veto the Aldermen's ordinance.

THE VACANT RECORDERSHIP.

POSITION OF THE ALDERMEN—MR. ROLLINS THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

Soon after the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the Republican members held a caucus for the purpose of deciding, so far as their votes were concerned, who should be selected as a successor to the late Recorder, at the session of the board to-day. After an interchange of views on the question, they agreed to adhere to their previous determination to support Assistant District Attorney Daniel G. Rollins for the position. Mr. Morris claimed that the place belonged to a Republican. "Our party," he said, "was the first to nominate the late Judge Hackett in 1875, and we gave him 57,000 votes, thus electing him over the Tammany candidate. Tammany, whose representatives now ask for the place, opposed the late Recorder and tried hard to defeat him. Why should they have any control over the place of a man whom they opposed and we elected? The office is ours by right and justice. Our party also nominated Mr. Van Schaick, a Democrat, for Surrogate in 1875. He died soon afterward, and the Tammany Aldermen then elected Mr. Calvin as his successor without consulting us in the matter, although they knew that we supported Van Schaick and that they did not. It would be gross injustice to us not to give the late Recorder's position to a member of our party, who elected him." Another caucus of the Republican Aldermen was subsequently held, when one of their number reported that Gen. Arthur had been consulted on the subject, and that he agreed that the next Recorder should be a Republican.

The Tammany Aldermen were discreetly silent on the subject, and they did not like to express opinions, lest they might have to change them. It is understood that the race for the Judgeship, so far as Tammany is concerned, still lies between Frederick Smyth, Charles W. Brooke, and ex-Judge Bedford. As to the Anti-Tammany Aldermen, they appear to be playing the rôle of *Micawber*, and patiently watching for something to turn up out of the present complications that might be likely to enable them to make an alliance either with their Republican or Tammany colleagues. The Tammany men, however, are not at all disposed to treat with them. It is supposed by some Anti-Tammany Democrats that if the Tammany Aldermen should refuse to vote for a Republican to succeed the late Recorder, the combination between them and the Republicans will be immediately broken up. In such an event, Anti-Tammany might step in and take Tammany's place.

KNOX'S NOBBY DRESS HAT is a holiday gift that would gratify the most fastidious gentleman. No. 212 Broadway and Fifth-Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—George H. Berwind, John Berwind, A. Zadik, E. C. Hodges, Miss Nellie Gordon, W. Chrisholm, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Galbragh and children. For Central and South America—M. T. Rogers, Miss Caroline Foster, Miss Josephine Foster, Mrs. Kretchmar, H. L. Stevens, Mrs. H. A. Woods, W. T. Mechling, Mrs. John Williams and two children, Herman Deetjen, Felipe Maseda, Domingo Hormaechea, Bernardino Hormaechea.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—C. J. Aston, William Angus, Robert Carrie, Mr. Christie, William Dillon, William Douglas, D. H. Harkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hart, Miss J. Harper, Henry H. Laing, William G. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Marvel, J. McIntosh, Bernard McNally, Adolph Obrest, L. J. Palmer, Mrs. E. W. H. Read, S. A. Randell, John Sharp, George A. Scofield, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Woolley, Miss Marie Woolley, Master H. Woolley, Master Samuel Woolley, W. P. Willis, Mr. Williams, John Wilson.

WESTERN UNION TIME-BALL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets......4:43 | Moon rises..7:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook..9:20	Gov. Island.10:09	Hell Gate..11:3[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Stevens, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Olbers, (Br.,) Clark, Glasgow, Burk & Jevons; Acapulco, Shackford, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Santiago, Phillips, St. Jago de Cuba and Cienfuegos, James E. Ward & Co.; Algeria, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore via Camden, J. S. Krems; Marathon, (Br.,) Small, London, J. E. Tucker & Co.

Ships Tivoli, (Br.,) Stuart, Cork or Falmouth for orders, George S. Scott; Isaac Webb, Urquhart, London, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Rebecca Carnana, Johnson, Cardenas, Waydell & Co.; Regina Tolck, Coldrey, Naples, John Zittlosen; Kelso, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Antonio Sala, Mitchell, Havana, C. S. Wood; Jacquinta, (Br.,) Gardner, Cienfuegos, Hutton, Watson & Co.; Anna, (Norw.,) Tellman, Trieste, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Winnett, Charleston Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Hulphers, Lewes, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Irving, Liverpool Dec. 18, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Aegean, (Br.,) Stewart, Yokohama July 23, Hilio Aug. 2, Amoy 9, Hong Kong 12, Singapore 21, Galle Oct. 8, Aden 25, Suez Nov. 4, Port Said 11, Malta 21, Gibraltar 30, with tea, &c., to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Steam-ship Pontiac, (Br.,) Newington, Genoa Nov. 27, Naples 30, Messina Dec. 4, Milazzo 4, Palermo 6, Valencia 11, Gibraltar 14, with fruit and passengers to Phelps Bros. & Co.

Ship Quebec, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Bremen 45 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Grosvenor, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bordeaux 39 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hannah McLoon, (of Rockland,) Keen, Sagua la Grande 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Endeavor, (of Bath,) Mountfort, Cardenas 10 ds., with mahogany and cedar to order—vessel to Marcus Husted & Co.

Bark Emilie Maria, (Norw.,) Olsen, Gloucester 29 ds., with salt to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Democrazia, (Ital.,) Cacral, Savona 54 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Mindet, (Norw.,) Borresen, Algeria 55 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Windermere, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Mann, Antwerp 41 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Joshua Loring, Cook, Charleston 7 ds., with lumber to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Will discharge at Rockaway, Long Island.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Hickett, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to Wheelwright & Co.—vessel to Warren Ray.

Brig Monitor, (of Montego Bay, Jam.,) Albers, Moragoane 16 ds., with logwood and coffee to E. & C. Degener—vessel to Moses & Cohen.

Brig Tally Ho, Cates, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar, to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Excel, (of Liverpool,) Prout, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to Winta, De Visser & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Brig Zebonia, Smith, Canning, N. S., with potatoes to order. Anchored in Flushing Bay.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, moderate, N.W.; clear; at City Island, strong, N.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Germanic, for Liverpool; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; Ailsa, for Kingston, Jam., &c.; Graf Bismarck, for Tybee; Wyanoke, for Norfolk; Richmond, for Norfolk; ships Fiery Cross and Elcano, for Anjier for orders; Rhine, for London; Alhambra, for Liverpool; barks John Rutherford, for Antwerp; Thomas Brooks, for St. Jago; brigs Eiche, for Laguayra, &c.; Water Lily, for St. Croix; Spark, St. John, N. F.

Also, steam-ships Olbers, for Glasgow; Santiago, for St. Jago, &c.; bark St. Mary, for Valparaiso.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—The steam-ship Saratoga, Capt. Sundberg, from New-York Dec. 26, arr. here at 4 P. M. She made the passage in 3 ds. 18 hours and 30 minutes, which is very fast time for the Winter season.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Sld. 27th inst., Como, for New-York; Anna Maria D'Abundo; 29th inst., Northumbria, the latter for South-west Pass.

Arr. 28d inst., Probo Acadian; 25th inst., Conquistatore, Louise, Capt. Unger; Tubal Cain; 27th inst., Ranavola, the latter at Silloth; Era, Prodomo; 28th inst., Cortez, Glencida; 29th inst., Webfoot, Guldregn, Emma T. Crowell, Arcangelo, Strathearn, Capt. McNichol; Echo, Capt. Wold; Flying Foam, India, Capt. White; Memlo, Nina Madre, San Pietro, Lizzie C. Troop, Isabella, Capt. Williams; Sea Breeze, Herbert Beech, Cumberland, Capt. Moon, the last two at Deal; Saarkoski, off Portland; Alexander McKenzie, off Dungeness.

The steam-ship Ferdinand von der Taelen, (Belg.,) Capt. Cattoon, from New-York Dec. 15, for Antwerp, was signaled off the Lizard this morning.

The steam-ship D. Steinman, (Belg.,) Capt. De Smet, from New-York Dec. 6, has arr. at Antwerp.

The steam-ship Somerset, (Br.,) Capt. Stamper, from New-York Dec. 17, has arr. at Bristol.

The steam-ship Triton, (Br.,) Capt. Caro, from New-York Dec. 2, has arr. at Naples.

The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Vandalia, Capt. Tiechbein, from New-York Dec. 14, has arr. at Hamburg.

The ship G. W. Wolff, (Br.,) Capt. English, from Belfast Dec. 24, for New-York, has put back.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—The steam-ship Bavarian, (Br.,) Capt. Lazzolo, from Boston Dec. 20, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Romulus, (Br.,) Capt. Trail, from New-Orleans Dec. 9, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Troubadour, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-Orleans Dec. 4, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 30.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Roberts, from Boston Dec. 20, arr. here at noon to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 30.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Franke, from New-York Dec. 20, arr. here to-day, on her way to Bremen.

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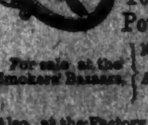

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